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Trade and Industry

28 April 1978

News from the Departments of Industry·Trade·Prices & Consumer Protection

The commercial officer in the British embassy, Mexico City, may (or may not) wear a hat like this. You'll find his address in our commercial representation guide (centre pages).

Trade and Industry

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Trade and Industry this week

EUROPE

Anglo-German talks focused on growth

During talks with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at Chequers this week the whole question of the economies and the position on growth were discussed, said Prime Minister James Callaghan on Monday. Speaking at the close of the two-day summit he said it was on 'how best we can get that growth' that 'we are focusing our studies that I hope will yield some results by the time we get to Bonn and to Bremen'.

Explaining that the question of monetary turbulence and how it could be quietened down were covered, he pointed out that there was no desire on anybody's part to erect a monetary system that would operate against, for example, the United States. Any such arrangement 'would be designed to assist our American partners and not to operate to their discomfiture'. But these matters would have to be carried a lot further, for discussions were currently in the very early stages, Mr Callaghan added.

Mr Callaghan said that he and Mr Schmidt had had a very full discussion on east-west relations. Reports from both the UK and West German foreign secretaries had been given on the strategic arms limitation talks that had been taking place that weekend between the United States and the USSR.

The Prime Minister had indicated to the Chancellor, during the discussions, that he proposed to take a very close personal interest in the developments in the British civil aviation industry. There, Mr Callaghan said, three areas had to be reconciled, the aerospace industry, the aero-engine industry and the people who buy and fly the planes. 'In reaching any conclusions that we have to reach we shall have regard to all political factors, international political factors, that come into our ken there, and indeed the German government have been very helpful recently in supplying us with information.'

Herr Schmidt and the Prime Minister also discussed the north-south dialogue, fish and agriculture.

Prime Minister Callaghan, Chancellor Schmidt and Mrs Callaghan at Chequers last Sunday.

Experiments wanted for Spacelab

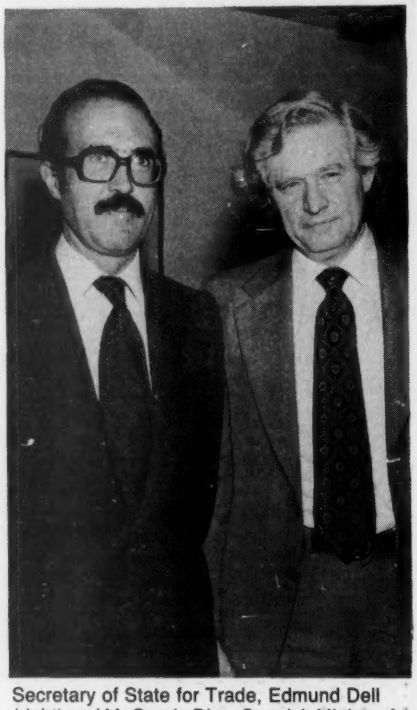
The European Space Agency is looking for experiments for manned Spacelab missions in 1982 and 1983, it was announced by the Department of Industry on Wednesday. Universities, research bodies and other interested organisations are being told by the department and the Science Research Council about the experiments which are thought to be most suitable for the Spacelab programme.

Proposals, including co-ordinated projects from more than one organisation, will be considered. The choice of experiments for Spacelab will be made by the agency together with member governments. For more details, see next week's *Trade and Industry*.

UK pressing Spain's EEC membership – Dell

Britain is helping Spain's application for membership of the EEC in two ways, said Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, on Tuesday. Speaking at a press conference at the conclusion of the visit of Spain's Minister for Trade, Mr Garcia Diez, Mr Dell said that the UK was pressing the European commission to give its opinion on Spanish membership as early as possible and also pressing Spain's concern about imports into the community of its horticultural products.

Mr Garcia Diez said that he felt that it was not possible because of the physical steps involved for Spain to enter the EEC before 1982-83.



Secretary of State for Trade, Edmund Dell (right) and Mr Garcia Diez, Spanish Minister for Trade.

During his visit the Spanish minister had talks with Mr Dell, Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, Frank Judd, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, and Edward Bishop, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. In addition the minister also met Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, Joel Barnett, Chief Secretary to the Treasury and Michael Meacher, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Trade.

Mr Garcia Diez addressed a major London chamber of commerce seminar and called on the Confederation of British Industry.

Hart in discussions on aid programme to non-associates

Judith Hart, Minister for Overseas Development, left London on Monday (24 April) to attend a meeting of the EEC council of development ministers in Luxembourg.

One major subject on the agenda was assistance to developing countries without formal association agreements with the community (non-associates). General discussions also took place on the quality of development aid to

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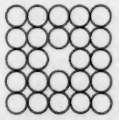

Contact: Sir John Trelawny, Bt.

Plumbley/Endicott & Associates Limited,

Management Selection Consultants,
Premier House 150 Southampton Row,
London WC1B 5AL. Tel. 01-278 3117

countries covered by the Lomé convention and on several aspects of community policy on the harmonisation and co-ordination of member states' aid programmes.

OVERSEAS

Healey chairs IMF committee meeting

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, left London on Thursday to chair a meeting in Mexico City of the International Monetary Fund interim committee, on 29 April.

The interim committee of the board of governors of the IMF was established in 1974. The 20 members represent the membership of the fund at ministerial level and meet on a regular basis to oversee the evolution and working of the international monetary system.

'Your own man in Japan' – seminar

Japan is too big a challenge to ignore and is also too different from any other highly industrialised country for effective dealings to be carried on from Britain. If you want to take the market seriously you must have your own man in Japan, said Ben Thorne, British commercial counsellor in Tokyo on Tuesday.

He was speaking at a seminar 'Your Own Man in Japan' held in London. The seminar was jointly organised by the British Overseas Trade Board and the Confederation of British Industry to encourage British companies to strengthen their presence in the Japanese market by having an expatriate company representative on the spot.

Other speakers at the conference were Roderick Mullan, partner of Price Waterhouse, Japan – who came to London specially to talk on how to establish a presence in Japan; Roger Allen, BSR Ltd and Frank Martin, Unilever Ltd who both presented case studies about their companies.

Mr Tadao Kato the Japanese ambassador, was guest speaker at lunch and Sir John Read, chairman of the EMI group and a member of the BOTB with special interest in Japan, was chairman of the seminar.

Good time to pick up old threads – Catherwood

There is a real goodwill towards Britain in Australia and this is a good time to go to Australia, said Sir Frederick Catherwood chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board speaking to a seminar on Australian-British trade on Wednesday.

He said that on his recent tour his theme was that the UK and Australia were no longer tied together and dependent on each other. Australians did not have to buy from the UK and the UK did not have to buy from Australia, maybe, he said, this was the time to pick up old threads to develop a mature relationship.

Sir Frederick told the seminar that Australia had the reputation of introducing protective tariffs and quotas at the drop of a hat, but his reading of the situation was that the Australians realised that the kind of industry which had to be protected in this way was not worth protecting. In the long run the Australian leadership realised that this kind of policy had to change. Australia still had problems, he said, but his visit had convinced him that it now recognised them and realised that something had to be done about them.

HOME

New head of Nedo appointed

Geoffrey Chandler has been appointed director general of the National Economic Development Council (Nedo) it was announced on Wednesday (26 April). He succeeds Sir Ronald McIntosh, who retired at the end of last year. Bernard Asher, Nedo's industrial director, has been acting director general since then.

Mr Chandler will take up his £19,000 per year post on 12 June. He is at present public affairs co-ordinator for the Royal Dutch Shell Group where he has worked for the last 22 years.

Promotion of equal opportunities: more to do

A call for government departments to do more to give a lead to industry in the promotion of equal opportunities was made by the Equal Opportunities Commission in its second annual report published on Tuesday (25 April). It said that it was not sufficient for organisations in the private sector to show that they had done no more than comply with the letter of the law. It was even less acceptable, said the commission, for government departments to limit their scope for positive initiatives and policies in the same way.

In the commission's view, one way of setting an example in broadening opportunities for women was by seeking greater representation on public bodies. Although encouraging progress had been made by some departments, notably the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection (women form 37.9 per cent of membership of bodies to which the department makes appointments) the report said that the record was extremely poor, quoting the Departments of Trade (4.4 per cent) and Industry (2.3 per cent).

Both departments point out that in the areas of public bodies for which they are responsible there is a shortage of qualified women.

The commission dealt with 4074 inquiries during the year, mainly from individuals. It claims that to make management and unions in industry, in professional associations which provide a service to the public, and, not least, departments of state, local authorities and public corporations, aware of the ways in which their practices place women at a disadvantage, and then to attempt to change these practices, were essential elements of the commission's strategy.

The second annual report of the Equal Opportunities Commission is available from HMSO, price £2.00.

STATISTICS

Unemployed fall continuing

There were 11 496 fewer people unemployed in Great Britain on 13 April compared with a month earlier. The number unemployed, including school leavers, was 1 387 484 – 5.9 per cent of total employees.

The seasonally adjusted total, which excludes school leavers, was 1 326 400 – a reduction of 13 900.

Summer inquiry on retail shops

An inquiry to collect simple information about retail shops in a small number of local authority districts and shopping centres in Great Britain will be carried out this summer.

It will be conducted by the Business Statistics Office (BSO) on behalf of the Department of Trade and other government departments.

The inquiry will collect information about the kind of shop, turnover, employment and selling space in 1977. To reduce the burden of form-filling on the small retailer, shops with an annual turnover of less than £25,000 will not be asked about selling space.

The purpose of the inquiry is to help the BSO examine the feasibility and costs of different approaches to the provision of statistics about shops for the whole country. Such information has been collected in the past in the periodic censuses of distribution, the last of which was in respect of 1971, but is not available from the existing series of annual sample retailing inquiries which provide data about retailing organisations.

The number of shops involved will be about 4000 out of the total of over 400 000 in Great Britain.

The districts to be included in the inquiry are Bath (Avon), Cannock Chase (Staffs) and Darlington (Durham). The shopping centres to be included are Corby (Northants); Crawley (West Sussex); Freeman Street and Victoria Street, Grimsby (Humberside); Mare Street, Hackney (London); Holloway (London); Uxbridge (London); Cwmbran (Gwent); Merthyr Tydfil (Mid-Glamorgan); Dunfermline (Fife) and Stirling (Central).

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The Directors wish to appoint a Chief Executive Officer who will be responsible to them for the total management of the society's operations.

The society trades in the City of Belfast and certain outlying areas in Northern Ireland. Current annual sales are about £30 million.

Applicants must have Senior Management experience with a proven record embracing the successful control of management personnel in a wide range of trading departments, in retail development and in profit achievement. Trading and marketing experience is thus an essential qualification.

Salary will be £15,000 per year and benefits include car, assistance with relocation expenses and pension scheme.

The services of the Co-operative Union Ltd have been retained in this appointment and further details with application forms can be obtained from:

The General Secretary, The Co-operative Union Ltd, Holyoake House, Hanover Street, Manchester M60 0AS.

Training Director

for the Distributive Industry Training Board

The Board is responsible for encouraging the provision of appropriate training for almost 10% of Britain's employed population, who are dispersed amongst some 350,000 companies, public groups and small private businesses. The job of the Training Director is the principal function of the D.I.T.B. and its Division consists of nearly 250 people and 16 national Area Offices. It reports to the Board's Chief Executive, Mr C. J. Mandleberg, at the headquarters in Manchester.

The Training Director is responsible for formulating and recommending training policies and plans to the Board and for ensuring that these meet the balanced needs of both employers and employees, now and for the future. He, or she, is then accountable for implementing the agreed programmes through the Division's field and development staff. The Division has support from the Information and Administration Divisions.

Starting salary will be not less than £12,000 p.a. with pension scheme, car (or car allowance) and removal help.

Candidates, should preferably be aged 38-45, and hold a good honours degree together with an appropriate professional qualification. Previous experience in one of the distributive industries or in a company which serves this industry would be very helpful. He, or she, must have held a senior management role with responsibility for developing, programming and controlling the execution of training policies in a major company or group. The Board envisages a person currently engaged in such work, though someone who has retained an up-to-date interest in the development of training and who is now in senior general management could be equally suitable. The ability to make national appreciations of the industry's needs, to influence future strategies and control a sizeable operating structure requires a combination of intellectual breadth, personal stature, business acumen and a strong management record.

Please write in confidence with brief relevant career details to D.V. Polan, Bull, Holmes (Management) Limited, who are retained to advise the Board on this appointment. Address: 45 Albemarle Street, London W1X 3FE.

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PERSONNEL ADVISERS

Home news

Energy saving could be improved: Varley

Larger energy savings are possible from the deliberate systematic improvement and modification of existing manufacturing processes *Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry,* told the Yorkshire and Tyne Tees area of the *District Heating Association in Wakefield on* 21 April. 'Of course,' he said 'such savings require both time and considerable investment to achieve.'

It was feasible that over the next 20 to 25 years of the order of 25 per cent of industry's current energy consumption could be saved. That was 18 million tonnes of oil equivalent worth some £1,200 million per year at current costs. It was the government's intention strongly to encourage the achievement of these potential savings.

He explained that his department was continuing to provide information on short-term conservation opportunities in industry through the industrial energy thrift scheme and detailed reports were being prepared on various industrial sectors to be published over the next few months.

It was clear from inquiries, he said that roughly 70 per cent of the firms visited as part of the industrial energy thrift scheme had already taken significant action to implement the recommendations made after the orginal visit. This meant that the total energy savings obtained for the 2200 firms were between £7½ million and £10 million per year as compared to two or three years ago.

In addition to these present initiatives, his department was now preparing a further scheme to promote energy savings in industry and commerce.

Counselling service launched in west-Midlands

Bob Cryer, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, who has special responsibility for small firms in the Department of Industry, launched a small firms counselling service in Birmingham on 19 April.

The counselling service would supplement the work being done by the well-established Small Firms Information Centre in Birmingham, he said. There would also be area counselling offices in Coventry, Hereford, Shrewsbury, Stoke, Wolverhampton and Worcester. Nineteen counsellors had been engaged – all with broad senior management experience from both manufacturing and service industries.

He said that experience had shown that many firms who consulted the centre were not always aware of the extent of their problems and it was often the case that a real diagnosis could only come from people with a background of hard commercial experience who had faced similar business problems and dealt with them successfully.

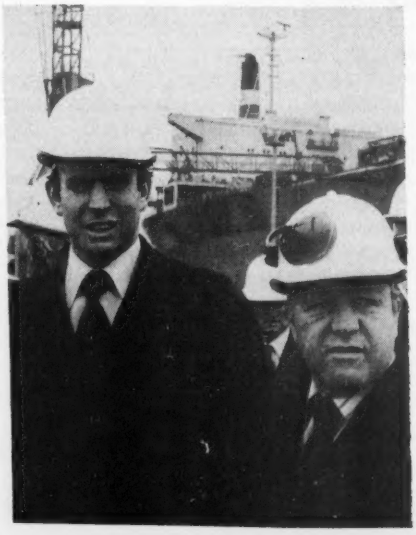
Counsellors were all people of extensive business experience with a wide range of management skills. They would investigate and analyse problems and recommend courses of action but it was up to the commercial judgement of companies whether they took this advice.

Since the introduction of a pilot counselling scheme in the south-west in October 1976, more than 850 cases had been handled there. As a result of this successful experience, the counselling service was extended to the northern region in November 1977, since when they had handled over 200 cases; and to the north-west where, in only six weeks since February 1978, 168 requests for assistance had been received.

Mr Cryer added, 'The high level of response to the scheme so far indicates that it is indeed fulfilling a need for low-cost advice and I hope that west Midlands firms also will take full advantage of this service'.

Varley in Belfast

Eric Varley (left), Secretary of State for Industry, with Stuart Pennant, ship production director, during a visit to Harland and Wolff's shipyard at Belfast on 17 April. He met Harland and Wolff's joint consultative council and said that the government regarded the shipyard as an integral part of the UK shipbuilding industry. Mr Varley also visited Short Bros where he inspected the SD 3-30 commuter airliner production line.



NEB invests in Herbert

The National Enterprise Board has subscribed £10 million for 40 million new shares in Herbert Ltd. This is to support the Herbert Group in a major re-organisation and re-equipment programme. Capital expenditure in the current year is expected to be over £5 million.

Welsh small firms invited to conference

A conference for small firms operating in Wales was held in Cardiff on 27 April. It was chaired by Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Wales, Alec Jones. Barry Jones, also Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Wales, will chair a second conference at the Hydro Hotel, Llandudno on 25 May. The conference, which will cater for 150 people, will be free of charge and will include a buffet lunch.

Bob Cryer, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, will outline government policy and strategy for the small firms sector. The roles of the Welsh Office, the Welsh Development Agency and the Development Board for Rural Wales will be explained by senior officials from each. Experts in commercial finance, taxation planning, export services and manpower will talk on the needs of small firms in these fields.

Firms wishing to be represented at the conference are asked to telephone Mr Patterson of the Industry Department, Welsh Office, Cardiff 62131, ext. 767.

Ferodo allocated factory in Chesterfield . . .

A government advance factory of 1450m² on the Sheepbridge Industrial Estate, Chesterfield, built on behalf of the Department of Industry by the English Industrial Estates Corporation, has been allocated to Ferodo Ltd, a member of the Turner and Newall Group. The factory will be used for the manufacture of retarders for use on buses, coaches, and heavy commercial vehicles and will eventually provide employment for 70 people.

. . . and Rendel expands at Grimsby

Rendel Engineering Company Ltd had taken occupation of a 900 m² advance factory built by the English Industrial Estates Corporation

To all Chairmen and Managing Directors

The following executives are seeking to further their careers within fields where proven experience counts and is rewarded accordingly

FINANCE

1. **Management Trainee.** MA (Hons) Cantab. Fluent *French, good German, some Spanish and Italian.* 2½ years' experience in major general insurance group. An intelligent and ambitious self-starter who seeks greater career development and use of his languages in a smaller more dynamic company.
Age 24 Salary £4,500+

2. **Management Accountant.** Part qualified ACMA. 13 years' experience with industrial groups. Seeking overseas contract prior to completing examination.
Age 29 Salary circa £9,000

3. **Head of Finance.** ACA, J Dip MA. Exceptionally able and successful F/D. Having recently reconstructed the financial management and organisation of a large diversified group following 6 years in industrial management, he now seeks fresh fields to conquer.
Age 30 Salary circa £15,000

4. **Assistant Controller.** ACA, ACMA. A very able and practical technical accountant. Widely travelled with 4 years in the oil industry. Wishes to move because of severe promotion blockage within the group. Location flexible. **Age 33 Salary £9,000**

5. **Group Financing Manager.** MS (Cantab) Hons, ACA. With substantial manufacturing company experience including 30 factories and 80+selling points. A complete professional who seeks a more demanding task in the UK or USA. **Age 32 Salary £13,000**

6. **Senior Financial Executive.** ACA, BCom 1st Class. Substantial experience in the profession and some in industry. A good knowledge of takeover situations and of the financial services. He now wishes to make a career move from the profession back into commerce or industry. **Age 33 Salary £12,000**

7. **Company Secretary/Chief Accountant.** FCIS. He has international group holding company experience covering animal feed products, steel importing and general trading. **Age 33 Salary £8,000**

8. **Actuary.** BSc (Hons), FIA, ASA, FIPM. Fluent German, good French, some Italian and Spanish. With composite insurance company experience including marketing and full client relationship, especially relating to pensions. Seeking career development move leading towards general management. **Age 34 Salary £15,000**

9. **Director.** Good French and German. An experienced commodity broker with foreign exchange, merchant banking and arbitrage experience. Returning from the USA for family reasons, seeking new opportunity in London. **Age 38 Salary circa £12,000**

10. **Finance Director.** BA (International Econ), MBA (Finance). A highly capable manager of special projects in large multi-national seeking the opportunity to widen his responsibilities and experience. A high flyer.
Age 34 Salary negotiable

11. **Finance Director.** BSc, 1st Class PhD, ACCA. A highly intelligent and able senior executive with substantial experience in both Governmental and industrial financial management. T.O. 120m. Seeks career move to more demanding post with international involvement.
Age 37 Salary £15,000

12. **Financial Director – Deputy M/D.** FCA, ACMA. Good French with wide international manufacturing company experience especially in Europe. An experienced acquisition negotiator as deputy M/D. A man of considerable further potential in the higher echelons.
Age 44 Salary £15,000+

MARKETING

13. **Graduate Salesman.** BA (Hons) Oxon. Fluent French, *good German. An ambitious self starter with some sales* experience in Europe wishes to become an export salesman operating from a UK base. Has both enter*prise and potential and a desire to use his linguistic* ability. **Age 22 Salary £3,500+**

14. **Graduate/Saleswoman.** BA Hons. Fluent French and *Japanese, good Korean. A mature and confident young* saleswoman well suited to the artistic or prestige markets. Location flexible. **Age 22 Salary £3,500+**

15. **Marketing Analyst.** BA (Hons) Oxon. Fluent French and German, Good Italian. An impressive and numerate young executive with 2 years' experience in major capital equipment group. Seeks greater 'sharp end' selling involvement. A potential higher flyer.
Age 24 Salary £6,000+

16. **Export/Import Manager.** BA (Hons). Fluent French and German with a good practical knowledge of the French and German markets, especially in fruit and vegetables. Seeks career development and greater opportunity to use his language. Entirely flexible as to location and product. **Age 26 Salary £6,000+**

17. **Marketing Manager.** BA (Hons), MSc Management Studies. A high flyer with excellent record in consumer durables and food and drink products. He has an entrepreneural drive to widen his experience. Location flexible. **Age 28 Salary £8,000+**

18. **Admin Executive.** BA (Hons). Fluent French, good German, some Russian. An articulate and likeable civil servant who wishes to move into export marketing to use his languages more effectively. He is of impressive potential. **Age 29 Salary £5,000+**

19. **Group Product Manager.** An impressive record with the market leaders in the textile, food products and electrical goods industries. A professional who seeks greater international involvement and improved remuneration. **Age 34 Salary £10,000**

20. **Export Sales Engineer.** BSc (Hons) Mech Eng. Fluent Spanish, some French. An able engineer with design, production and export sales experience of instruments, controls and handling equipment in South America and Eastern Europe. Promotion and salary blockage.
Age 31 Salary £6,500

21. **European Marketing Manager.** BA (Hons). A successful record in toiletries, toys and food. Has controlled a substantial sales force and sold to large wholesale and retail customers. Seeking career development and increased remuneration. **Age 34 Salary £10,000**

22. **Marketing Director and Deputy M/D.** MIPM, Dip Sociology. Good French and German, impressive record in personnel development, prestige direct and 'mail-sho' ' marketing. Promotion blockage. A potential high flyer. **Age 34 Salary £14,000+**

23. **Marketing/Sales/General Manager.** Some French and Italian. An exceptionally able executive with extensive knowledge of very large wholesale and retail trading in food and consumer products. 200+ outlets. Frustrated at present group's lethargy seeks more dynamic responsibility, prepared to be very flexible.
Age 44 Salary circa £14,000

24. **Group Sales Director/GM.** BA (Hons). With substantial and successful experience in the automotive industry – including international fleet sales and franchise operations as Regional Manager. A good knowledge of Scandinavia and Africa and is good general management material. **Age 39 Salary £14,000**

GENERAL MANAGEMENT

25. **Farm Manager.** BSc Agric. With international experience in mixed stock and arable land farming. Ambitious *to create capital and increase remuneration.*
Age 27 Salary £5,000+

26. **Air Conditioning Mechanic.** HNC Tech. Spoken Arabic *with 12 years' practical and international experience.* Seeking a career development move.
Age 28 Salary £6,000+

27. **Conference/Seminar Manager.** BA (Hons). Fluent French, German, good Italian. With 5 years governmental and institutional experience in Europe.
Age 28 Salary £5,000

28. **M/D-F/D.** FCA. A tough professional Chief Executive who has successfully turned round medium sized Anglo American manufacturing company. Now seeking career development in a larger general management or financial role. **Age 33 Salary £14,000**

29. **General/Marketing Manager.** BA Hons. Good Russian. German and French. excellent record in toiletries, household products and pharmaceuticals with major group. A good knowledge of Africa.
Age 42 Salary circa £10,000

30. **General Manager/Mining Engineer.** BSc. CEng. A successful mine manager with considerable IR experience (3 500 employees). Seeking a career move because of promotion blockage and salary freeze frustration. **Age 45 Salary £10,000+**

31. **Chief Executive/Marine Consultant.** CEng, FIMarE, MCMS. Most successful as the Chief Executive of a major terminal and as a Chief Marine Superintendent. A good knowledge of Middle East, Scandinavia and Greece. Seeking career development with demanding group. **Age 45 Salary £10,000+**

32. **Chief Executive.** BSc (Econ) 1st Class, MBA Harvard. Some Italian. In addition to 5 years' successful experience as an M/D he has large international group experience for corporate planning, acquisitions, etc in products ranging from shipping and shoes to building materials. He has a first class marketing background.
Age 43 Salary £18,000

33. **Personnel Director.** MA (Industrial Relations), Dip Ed MIPM. Holding responsibility for all personnel and IR matters in major international diversified group (250,000+ personnel). Sound relationship with major unions. A top level negotiator. Seeking career move, ideally concerned with the Institutions or service industries. **Age 46 Salary £14,000+**

34. **Chief Executive.** MA (Oxon). Bilingual French with his strong marketing background, he has been most successful in products which include industrial capacitors, pumps, hand tools, automotive products and plastics. A good leader seeking greater responsibility.
Age 49 Salary £15,000

35. **Personnel Director.** CEng, FIPM. Good French, German, Italian, Spanish. With major international manufacturing group experience responsibility for industrial relations, management development and training. Location flexible. **Age 51 Salary £18,000**

36. **Production Director.** MA (Cantab), CEng, FRAeS, FIEE. Good French. Holding world wide responsibility for telecommunications network and other sophisticated equipment and transport involving £700m+ turnover and 100 000 personnel. Seeking a career move.
Age 55 Salary negotiable

NOTES
(i) All the above executives have been interviewed by us and we consider them to be high quality material in their particular range – there are several others whom space precludes.

(ii) If you require an executive of similar capability please contact me.

(iii) If you yourself feel that you match these standards and might benefit from a new opportunity please contact me in the strictest confidence and without any obligation.

Robin R. Wheeler

INTERNATIONAL APPOINTMENTS (LONDON) LTD

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for the Department of Industry on the South Humberside industrial estate, Grimsby.

Rendel is a local company engaged in the design and manufacture of sheet metal components for use in a wide range of specialist plant and machinery. As production is built up over the next two years it is expected that the present work-force will be trebled.

Work to start on factories in Cumbria and north-Yorks

The English Industrial Estates Corporation has announced that work is about to start on a 900 m² advance factory for the Development Commission at Longtown, Cumbria. This factory is capable of division into two smaller units of 450 m² each and should be ready for occupation in December 1978.

The corporation has announced also that work is about to start on a 500 m² advance factory for the commission at Bentham, nr. Settle, north-Yorkshire. The premises should be ready for occupation in October 1978.

UK regional development programme finalised

The UK's regional development programme for 1978 to 1980 has now been finalised and sent to the EEC commission. The programme describes regional problems in each of the assisted areas and measures taken to deal with them, including the provision of financial assistance for industry and infrastructure.

Similar documents have to be produced by all EEC member states as background for applications to the European regional development fund. A preliminary version of the UK's programme was produced last year and published, in three parts, in *Trade and Industry* (11 February, 18 February and 25 February 1977).

Copies of the UK's programme for 1978-80 are available from the Department of Industry, Regional Industrial Development Division, Room 737, Millbank Tower, London SW1P 4QU, tel. 01-211 4962.

Payments authorised on aircraft and shipbuilding compensation

Payments on account totalling £4.8 million in respect of compensation for nationlisation of the aircraft and shipbuilding industries were authorised by Gerald Kaufman, Minister of State for Industry, on 21 April.

Mr Kaufman said that authorised payments on account of compensation in respect of the unquoted securities of the following companies were:

Scott Lithgow Ltd and Scott Lithgow Drydocks Ltd £150,000

Vickers Shipbuilding Group Ltd, £4 million

Vosper Thornycroft (UK) Ltd and Vosper Shiprepairers Ltd, £650,000

The payments, like those authorised in January, were derived from a preliminary view of the government's likely negotiating position on both the base value and any appropriate deductions under section 39 of the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Act 1977 relative to the companies in question. Since substantive negotiations had not yet begun in respect of these companies, it could not be assumed that the final compensation settlement in a given case would bear any particular relationship to the payment on account.

Williams visits inward investor

Alan Williams (centre), Minister of State for Industry, tries his hand at testing transformers at Matsushita Electric (UK) Ltd at Pentwyn on 21 April, watched by Angela Barry (left) and Mr T. Nagayama, managing director.

Permanent short-time working scheme proposed

A permanent statutory scheme to compensate workers put on short time – similar to ones operating in other European countries – is discussed in a consultative document published by the Department of Employment on 18 April. It proposes that all employers would be required to pay employees 75 per cent of normal gross pay for each working day lost provided there was not more than one week's continuous lay off.

Employers would be able to claim back half of this amount from a short-time working fund. The fund would be financed by employers and the government equally.

During times of high unemployment, the document proposes a temporary tier of the scheme through which an employer would be reimbursed completely where workers were put on short time rather than made redundant. Half the money would come from the fund and half from the government directly.

The government believe that the provision for short-time working in this country needs fundamental revision. The consultative document looks at schemes operating elsewhere in Europe and sets out the existing methods of financial support in Great Britain which are guarantee payments under the Employment Protection Act 1975 and unemployment benefit. These arrangements produce anomalies which have been criticised by both sides of industry.

The document estimates that in present economic conditions the cost of this new two tier scheme to employers as a whole would largely be offset by savings in guarantee and redundancy payments and contributions to the redundancy payments fund. And the costs to public funds would be largely offset by the employers' contributions to the short-time working fund, by social security payments, tax and national insurance contributions generally.

Comments should be sent to Mr R. H. Woodcock, Department of Employment, EP(M)B1, 8 St James's Square, London SW1Y 4JB by 30 June 1978.

Occupational asthma examined

The Industrial Injuries Advisory Council has been asked by David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, to consider whether asthma caused by exposure to substances encountered at work should be prescribed as an industrial disease.

The council will be prepared to consider evidence in connection with their inquiry from interested persons and organisations, and arrangements for receiving evidence will be announced by the council in due course. Asthma which results from occupation is a

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

BRISTOL

A public auction sale of surplus government furniture and equipment has been arranged at the DOE PSA Supplies Store, Bay 5, Ashton Vale Road, Bristol, Avon BS3 2HJ. The sale will commence at 10.00 hours on the 3rd May, 1978 and viewing will be allowed from 10.00 to 16.00 hours on the day previous.

The auctioneers are Messrs Stanley Alder and Price, 7 St Stephens Street, Bristol, Avon BS1 1EG. Telephone 0272 299151 and catalogues will be available directly from them, price 15p.

WEMBLEY AUCTION SALES 1978

9 May 1978

View Days:	Day preceding and morning of sale
Location:	Department of the Environment Property Service Agency Supplies Stores India Pavilion Exhibition Grounds Wembley, Middx. Tel. 01-903 2508
Description of Goods:	Office and Miscellaneous furniture etc.
Auctioneers:	Messrs. Hollingsworths Westcombe House 56/58 Whitcomb Street Leicester Square London WC2H 7DR Tel. 01-839 1875

Potential buyers are advised to refer to the official catalogue available direct from the auctioneers price 10p

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consequence of allergy to a substance encountered at work, and a number of substances may have an effect of this type.

Views canvassed on road injury compensation scheme

William Rodgers, Secretary of State for Transport, is consulting interested bodies about the 'no fault' road injury compensation scheme recommended in the report of the Royal Commission on Civil Liability and Compensation for Personal Injury.

The Motor Insurers' Bureau, under agreements with the government, operates a safety net to ensure that compensation is paid even where the driver responsible was uninsured or untraceable. The royal commission proposed that existing arrangements should continue substantially unchanged, but suggest a new 'no fault' scheme to provide compensation, whether or not a driver had been proved negligent.

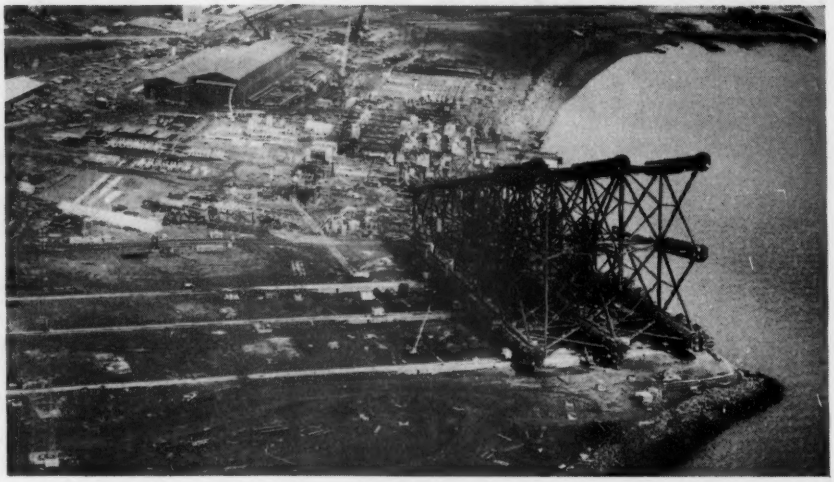
It is proposed the scheme be administered by the Department of Health and Social Security with a level of benefits similar to those paid under an improved industrial injuries scheme but there would have to be special provision for children and non-earners, including housewives and retirement pensioners. It is proposed to finance the scheme by a levy on petrol. Compensation payable under the new scheme would be offset against any award for damages which might be payable by a negligent driver under existing arrangments.

Views on the proposal should be sent by mid-May to Mr A. H. Davis, Department of Transport, Room S8/17, 2 Marsham Street, London SW1P 3EB.

Kaufman visits Fairey Engineering

Gerald Kaufman (left), Minister of State for Industry, with Ken Masters, convenor of the shop stewards committee, during a visit to Fairey Engineering, Stockport, on 21 April, chatting to a machine operator.

Anglo-Dutch venture to compete for oil-rig fabrication



Dr J. Dickson Mabon, Minister of State for Energy, has given his backing to the joint venture between Redpath Dorman Long (North Sea) Ltd and the Dutch company, de Groot Caledonian Ltd. The joint venture which will be competing for North Sea fabrication work was announced on 18 April in Edinburgh. RDL North Sea, a subsidiary of the British Steel Corporation, of Methil, Fife, and the Dutch steel fabrication company de Groot have formed Redpath de Groot Caledonian Ltd. The jacket of Shell/Esso's Brent 'A' production platform is shown above, shortly before leaving RDL North Sea's yard at Methil in 1976 for its journey to the North Sea.

Management faulted by HSE for majority of construction deaths

In 68 cases in a study of 100 fatal accidents in the construction industry, management was felt to have prime responsibility. A report published on 12 April by the Health and Safety Executive (HMSO, price 90p) says that in these cases the accident was 'a readily foreseeable event which ought to have been seen by a member of the management as a risk, with preventive action taken to remove the hazard before the accident occurred'.

The report analyses in detail the occupations of the men who were killed, the type of accident that killed them and who was primarily responsible for each accident. All the accidents studied occurred over the six year period of 1969 to 1975 in the north and east of Scotland and were originally investigated by the inspectors working in the Scotland (East) Construction District of the Factory Inspectorate. Their work has been collated by factory inspectors at the executive's construction central operations unit in Preston.

In the accidents studied more labourers were killed (24) than any other occupation, followed by steel erectors/platers (12), roofers/slaters/tilers (9) and painters (6). These latter figures reflect the fact that the single most common accident in the study was falls of persons which accounted for 44 deaths. These ranged from a joiner falling seven feet from a ladder on to a concrete floor to a labourer falling 230 feet from a platform which tipped after a wire rope sling became detached from its support.

The report also concludes that 18 of the accidents happened because the men who died failed to take reasonably practicable precautions. Half of these could be regarded as the result of genuine mistakes and the others because the man worked contrary to an instruction and to some extent accepted a clear risk. In two cases fellow workers were primarily responsible for the accident, says the report.

One problem the report highlights as being peculiar to the construction industry is the considerable power of the individual workman, however humble his job, to modify the environment in which he works in a way that can create danger for himself and his workmates.

Lack of management training in south-east

Twenty-five per cent of companies surveyed in London and the south-east, on behalf of the Manpower Services Commission, do not offer their managers any training programmes at all. In small firms employing less than 100 people the proportion is as high as 56 per cent.

The survey covered more than 361 000 managers in 8300 establishments in the area. It indicated that despite the upsurge in management training and the competition for students, the training a manager gets is still largely up to him or her.

Only a quarter of all the managers involved received any training in the last year, and in just over one-third of all cases the initiative for education and training came from individual managers themselves. Very few of them had access to facts about training programmes, and they had to plan with very limited information. For the great majority of the 389 com-

The businessman's guide to incentives available in the Areas for Expansion.

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Wales. Tel: Cardiff 62131 (STD code 0222)
Northern Region. Tel: Newcastle upon Tyne 24722 (STD code 0632)
North West. Manchester, tel: 061-236 2171 Liverpool, tel: 051-236 5756
Yorkshire & Humberside. Tel: Leeds 443171 (STD code 0532)
East Midlands. Tel: Nottingham 56181 (STD code 0602)
West Midlands. Birmingham, tel: 021-632 4111
South West. Tel: Plymouth 21891 (STD code 0752) or Bristol 291071 (STD code 0272)
London & South East. London, tel: 01-603 2060 Ext 221
Eastern Region. London, tel: 01-603 2070 Ext. 359/360
Northern Ireland. Tel: Belfast 34488 (STD code 0232) or London 01-493 0601

To: The Industrial Expansion Team, Department of Industry, Millbank Tower, London SW1P 4QU.
Please send me full details of the benefits available in the Areas for Expansion, as I have indicated above.

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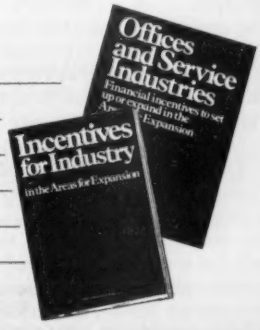
POSITION IN COMPANY_____

COMPANY_____

ADDRESS_____


Offices and Service Industries
Financial incentives to set up or expand in the Areas for Expansion
Incentives for Industry
in the Areas for Expansion

Areas for Expansion

TI 28/4 G

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY in association with the Scottish Economic Planning Department and the Welsh Office.

panies involved, learning by trial and error was considered the most important part of a manager's education.

The survey was carried out for the London Regional Management Centre, which co-ordinates management education and training throughout London and the South-East. It showed that the majority of managers were recruited from other establishments, rather than promoted from inside. Of those promoted, most started work straight from school.

Warning issued on use of decorative lamps

Possible health hazards may be presented by certain novelty lamps if due care is not taken in using them. The lamps in question are liquid filled lamps containing fragments of metal foil which circulate in the liquid and glitter when the lamp is switched on says the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection in a warning issued on 18 April.

These lamps, many of which are imported, usually contain chlorinated hydrocarbons such as trichloroethylene, trichloromethane and perchlorethylene. These liquids evaporate quickly on exposure to the air and, if a lamp were to be knocked over and smashed, the vapour concentration in a closed room could be such as to produce anaesthesia if inhalation of the fumes were prolonged. Special care should be taken to position the lamps where they are unlikely to be knocked over.

Use of too high a wattage bulb could also cause the emission of vapour in the cap of some lamps which have a screw-cap closure to the liquid container – if the cap does not provide a completely air-tight seal. Bulbs of a higher wattage than 40 watts should not be used in these lamps.

Animal feeding-stuffs industry found lacking competition

In its examination of the £1,200 million-a-year animal feeding-stuffs industry the Price Commission has found insufficient price competition and wide variations in efficiency between manufacturers (compounders). Low labour productivity appears to be widespread says the commission in its third sectorial examination report (HC 338, HMSO, price 85p), published on 20 April.

The commission considers that price competition in the industry is limited. Throughout 1976 and during the first half of 1977, six of the seven firms which account for over half of the market co-ordinated their price increases in some respect. As required by section 19 of the Price Commission Act 1977, evidence of this has been supplied to the Director General of Fair Trading.

The commission considers that BOCM-Silcock Ltd is the clear price leader, and notes that other compounders could not afford to let their prices get out of line. This situation and good management has helped BOCMS to secure a return on capital employed of around 25 per cent on a replacement cost basis in each of the last two years.

BOCMS has provided an umbrella under which some less efficient compounders have been able to trade at lower profit levels, says the report. It practices a system of loyalty discounts, which the commission believes reduces competition. This latter point has been drawn to the attention of the Monopolies Commission which is currently studying discounts.

Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, is considering the report, and will be consulting interested parties about the report's findings.

Decorative-paint profits not excessive

Profits in the distribution of decorative paints were not found to be excessive at any stage say the Price Commission. But, in its report on the industry (no. 33, HMSO, price 90p) published on 21 April, the results of individual companies varied considerably indicating scope for some to improve their performance.

Because of surplus capacity and intense retail competition, prices charged by manufacturers give no cause for concern but the position might change if demand recovered. The ownership of retailers by manufacturers could reduce competition but the structure of retailing is changing rapidly and the commission expect that the major manufacturers share in retailing will continue to diminish.

It is considered that information to consumers should be improved in order to reduce market imperfection. The commission propose to investigate ways of providing more information about paint to consumers initially through pilot exercises in one or two regions.

The commission also recommend that manufacturers discontinue the system of merchant price list less discount in favour of net pricing. Wholesalers should similarly end the practice of issuing notional retail list prices, which would prevent some retailers claiming apparent savings to consumers of from one-third to 65 per cent off. The average price charged by retailers was found to be about one-third below the notional retail list price.

Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, said that he proposed to discuss the commission's findings with the industry and other organisations concerned.

British Gypsum increases investigated

Price increases proposed last month by British Gypsum Ltd are to be investigated by the Price Commission. The company wants to increase by an overall weighted average of 8.0 per cent the prices of its gypsum-related range of products, which includes plasterboard and plasterboard derivatives such as paramount partition, fireline board and thermal board, and building and other plasters.

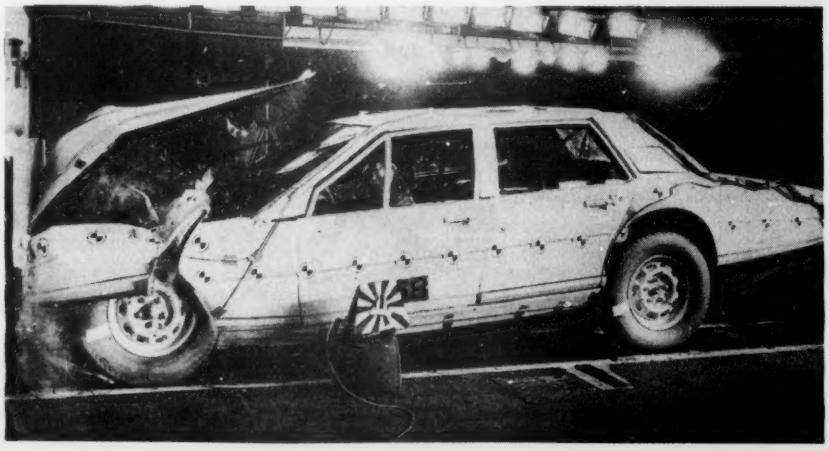
The effect of the commission's decision to investigate is that the increases proposed may not be implemented during the period of the investigation which must be completed by 22 July.

CPC get interim increase

CPC (United Kingdom) Ltd on the basis of the safeguard regulations have been allowed by the Price Commission the full increase sought by the company of an overall weighted average of 7.34 per cent on the prices of part of its industrial range of products. The products affected include maize starch, glucose syrups, starch-derived products such as starch blends

Top-end of market car meets its end in crash test

A short and very expensive journey for this £32,620 Aston Martin Lagonda. It was driven only 51 metres before smashing into a 200 tonne concrete block at 48 kph. The crash – entirely in the interests of safety – was one of a series of barrier impact tests carried out at the Motor Industry Research Association's establishment in the English midlands. Apart from standing up to the rigorous testing and examination of its structural strength, the car offers a comprehensive range of safety features.



and roll-dried starches, and glucose-derived products such as brewing sugars, caramel and Dextrose.

The commission announced on 14 April that certain price increases proposed by CPC (United Kingdom) Ltd would be subject to investigation.

Merger proposals cleared

Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has decided on the information at present before him, not to refer the following proposed mergers to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973:

Simon Engineering Ltd and Gordon Johnson-Stephens Holdings Ltd

Forward Technology Industries Ltd and Radyne Ltd.

ICAO chooses US landing system

America's time reference scanning beam system was chosen by International Civil Aviation Organisation at its meeting in Montreal on 19 April as the aircraft landing system standard for the 1980s. It received 39 votes as against the 24 votes for Britain's doppler microwave landing system, developed by Plessey Co Ltd and the Royal Aircraft Establishment.

VAT return form simplified

A much simplified VAT return form (VAT 100) will come into use in the autumn as a result of the recent review of the tax. The new single sheet version has only 12 boxes on one side compared with the current, four-sided form which has 26 boxes for figures.

The section for completion by partly exempt traders has been abolished following a revision of the partial exemption rules, and the 'statistical' information required in part B of the old form is reduced to two boxes for total sales and total purchases.

Traders who wish to see the new form to decide whether they need to make any change in their accounting procedures, should write for a copy to HM Customs and Excise, Room 307, Knollys House, Byward Street, London EC3R 5AY.

Views asked for on the finance bill

Following publication of the finance bill (HMSO, price £1.50) on 20 April, the government wishes to ensure that industry, commerce and the professions should be given an opportunity to comment on the details of the proposed legislation. Interested parties are invited to express their views either through their professional associations and representative bodies or direct on technical and practical provisions of the bill with which they are particularly concerned. Representations are not now being invited on the principles of the proposals in the bill. Comments should be sent no later than 16 May and should be addressed to the Financial Secretary, Treasury Chambers, Parliament Street, London SW1P 3AG.

Official appointments

West Midlands Gas Consumers' Council: Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has appointed Mr D. W. F. Waters as a member of the West Midlands Gas Consumers' Council until 31 October 1980.

Patents endorsed 'licences of right'

Under section 35 of the Patents Act 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'licences of right' on the dates specified:

12 April 1978

1216296 Otto Alfred Becker
Improvements in and relating to the electro-plating of the cut edges of sheet metal panels
1272945 Otto Alfred Becker
Improvements in and relating to the welding or brazing of metal sheets coated with insulating layers
1352753 Otto Alfred Becker
Flexible laminated insulation element
1084341 Ford Motor Co Ltd
Hydrodynamic torque converters
1288012 Ford Motor Co Ltd
Vehicle accelerator linkage assembly
1317264 Cannon Electric (Great Britain) Ltd
Improvements in or relating to electrical connectors
1403879 Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd
Buoy position checking
1437593 John Agar Buckle
Electrolysis method to produce energy and steam
1466840 Agfa-Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft
An ink recorder for the ink-jet process
1470703 Chinoin Gyogyszer es Vegyeszeti Termekek Gyara Rt
Quinoxaline-1, 4-dioxide derivatives

14 April 1978

1287356 The Post Office
Improvements in or relating to service monitoring of telephone switchboards
1268624 The Post Office
Improvements in or relating to service monitoring equipment
1310681 The Post Office
Methods and apparatus relating to the handling of flat items
1387817 The Post Office
Improvements in and relating to apparatus for handling flat items
1408921 The Post Office
Wire ropes and communication cables
1428744 The Post Office
Waveguide support method and system
1439809 The Post Office
Improvements in or relating to curvature measurement
1135646 Coal Industry (Patents) Ltd
Solid fuel combustion apparatus
1427031 Janusz Gutkowski
Improvements in or relating to fluid treatment apparatus
1488779 BBC Brown Boveri and Co Ltd
Liquid crystal indicator mounted behind a front glass

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on patents form 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

I. J. G. Davis, Comptroller

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE

SHIP FOR SALE

Offers are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned vessel 'as lying' at Greenhithe, Kent.

HMS 'WORCESTER'
ex HMS 'EXMOUTH'
Iron and steel hulk, built 1904. G.T. 5480.
N.T. not known. Length (bp) 300' 0".
Breadth (mld) 52' 10"; (extreme) 53' 0".
Depth (to upper deck) 39' 0". Light displacement 2500 tons (as far as known). Vessel without engines.

Copies of form of purchase agreement, further particulars, plans and authority to inspect can be obtained from the Department of Trade, Room 42, Parliament Square House, 34/36 Parliament Street, London SW1A 2ND. Tel. 01-233 8531.

Offers should be addressed to the Department of Trade, Room 43, at the above address in envelopes clearly marked 'Offer to Purchase HMS "Worcester" ' and must be received not later than *noon* on the 10 May 1978.

The above information is given for guidance only and any prospective purchaser must satisfy himself regarding actual details of the vessel and her present condition.

Government sales

Sales by auction

10 May 1978 – Miscellaneous

Location
Hilltop Motor Hotel, London Road, Carlisle, Cumbria

Auctioneers
Harrison and Hetherington (Dept L), Borderway Mart, Rosehill, Carlisle (0228 26292)

Stores lying at RAF Carlisle and other depots including clothing, machine and hand tools, general electrical items, aircraft spares and instruments, metals including aluminium, steel and brass, tyres and a few vehicles and cranes.

17-18 May 1978 – Miscellaneous

Location
Auctioneer's premises

Auctioneers
Woolland Son and Manico (Dept L), Kinterbury House, St Andrews Cross, Plymouth, Devon (0752 69292)

Stores lying in Plymouth and other location including clothing and textiles, paint, furniture, fork lift trucks, Coles 10 ton cranes, Bedford trucks, Morris Minis and other miscellaneous items.

Catalogues, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times etc, are available from the auctioneer from two weeks before and up to the day of the sale, price 40p, postage 15p (Postal Orders only).

Real incomes rise as inflation falls

The Chancellor of the Exchequer indicated in his budget statement on 11 April that the proposed £2½ billion cut in personal taxation had two related aims, within the overall objective of achieving a faster rate of economic growth and a faster reduction in unemployment. First, to increase net family income and living standards, to help to secure the continued moderation on pay necessary if inflation is to remain in single figures and if UK products are to be price competitive in world markets. And, second, to increase incentives in industry so as to support the efforts – primarily through the Industrial Strategy programme – to secure the improved competitive performance without which sustained economic growth, increased employment and long-term improvements in living standards are not possible. This article, reprinted from the Treasury's 'Economic Progress Report, no. 97', looks at the effect of the proposed budget tax cuts on net family income, against a background of the way in which real incomes have moved in the past five years.

Chart 2 shows the quarterly movements in total personal income before tax, personal disposable income (income after tax and national insurance payments) and real personal disposable income (ie taking into account the rise in consumer prices and the best measure of private living standards) over the period 1973-77.

It is clear from the chart that large increases in money incomes have not led to sustained increases in real incomes, even though they may have that temporary effect; in particular, the very sharp increase in money incomes in 1974-75, which was closely followed by a very sharp increase in the rate of inflation, was accompanied by a fall in real personal disposable income. This downward trend broadly continued up to the end of the second quarter of 1977.

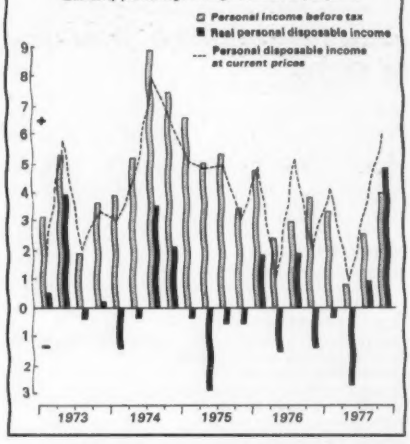
Since then, however, real personal disposable income has begun to increase again, with the figures for the third and fourth quarters of 1977 showing particularly the combined effect of a lower rate of inflation and tax cuts in increasing real income. In the third quarter of 1977 personal income before tax rose by 2 per cent; personal disposable income rose by 4 per cent, largely because of a fall of about 6½ per cent in income tax payments after the April/July 1977 tax cuts. With the inflation rate beginning to fall, real personal disposable income rose by 1 per cent in the quarter, the first rise for a year.

In the fourth quarter of 1977 personal income before tax rose by 4 per cent: personal disposable income rose by nearly 6 per cent – with a 6 per cent fall in income tax payments after the October tax cuts – while real personal disposable income increased by nearly 5 per cent, the highest quarterly increase for almost six years. It should be noted that some of the increase in real personal disposable income in the third and fourth quarters of last year was due to tax rebates, resulting from the backdating of the July and October tax reliefs to April 1977.

It seems likely that real personal disposable income has continued to rise as the inflation rate – currently running at an annual level between 7 to 8 per cent – has continued to fall, to a level below the rate of growth of incomes.

2 **TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME, 1973-77**

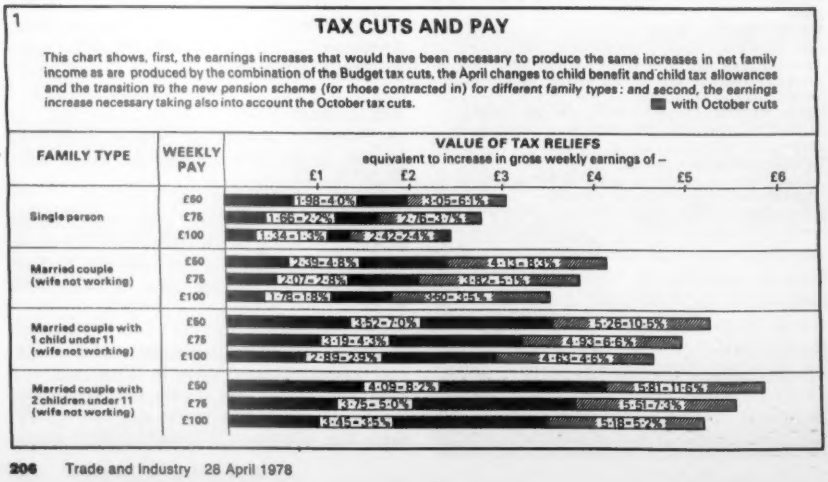
Quarterly percentage changes, seasonally adjusted



1 **TAX CUTS AND PAY**

This chart shows, first, the earnings increases that would have been necessary to produce the same increases in net family income as are produced by the combination of the Budget tax cuts, the April changes to child benefit and child tax allowances and the transition to the new pension scheme (for those contracted in) for different family types: and second, the earnings increase necessary taking also into account the October tax cuts.

■ with October cuts



Further increase

The proposed tax cuts in the April budget will provide a further increase in net family income and a further rise in living standards. Chart 1 shows the value of the tax cuts – in terms of the increases in gross pay (total pay before tax and national insurance payments) that would be necessary to provide the equivalent increases in net family income – for families with various levels of gross weekly earnings.

For a man earning £75 a week with a wife and two children under 11 the combination of the proposed budget tax cuts, the April changes in child benefit and child tax allowances and the increase in national insurance contributions (for those contracted into the new pensions scheme) means an increase in net family income equivalent to a gross pay increase, effective from 6 April, of £3.75 a week. This is the second stage of a process which started in October. The total increase, including the October tax cuts, comes to the equivalent of £5.51 a week. Put another way, the April increase in his net family income will be the same as a gross pay increase of 5 per cent – or over 7½ per cent when the October tax cuts are added in – but without any of the adverse effects on industrial costs and prices in the shops that straight pay increases at these levels would be.

Net family income £

Family type	Gross weekly pay	Net increase in weekly income
Single person	*50*	*1.83*
	75	1.65
	100	1.46
Married couple (wife not working)	*50*	*2.49*
	75	2.31
	100	2.12
Married couple with 1 child under 11 (wife not working)	*50*	*3.16*
	75	2.98
	100	2.79
Married couple with 2 children under 11 (wife not working)	*50*	*3.51*
	75	3.33
	100	3.14

The table shows the increases in *net* family income provided by the combination of the October tax reliefs, the budget tax reliefs, the April changes in child benefit and child tax allowances and the increase in national insurance contributions (for those contracted into the new pensions scheme) for families with various levels of gross weekly earnings.

These figures do not take into account the effect of wage increases during the current pay round. Taking again the family man on £75 a week, if his earnings rise by 10 per cent in line with the government's pay guidelines, his standard of living will rise by nearly 6 per cent in real terms between August 1977 and August this year as a result of the October and April tax cuts and the transition to child benefit and the new pensions scheme.

The forecast published with the budget expects that total real personal disposable income will rise by about 7 per cent over the current pay round.

Continuing need

In his statement the chancellor emphasised the need for continuing moderation on pay settlements. Although earnings have increased in the current wage round less than was widely expected some months ago, they have been growing faster than in the stronger competitor countries, while productivity growth in the UK is lower. It will not be possible to prevent the rate of inflation from rising next year unless a significantly lower level of wage increases is achieved in the next wage round.

New publications

Market research in practice

The value put on industrial market research varies from organisation to organisation. Yet few would deny its importance altogether, and so the appearance of a new manual on the subject is worth more than a passing glance.

There have been other guides to this subject, but in its practical approach, its UK bias and its scope, the 'Manual of Industrial Marketing Research' stands out from its predecessors. It is of particular interest to the smaller firm, or the company that may have put less reliance on formal market research in the past, as well as to the established research departments of larger companies.

Presented in eleven sections with the text of the Industrial Marketing Research Association (Imra)/Market Research Society (MRS) code of conduct, the manual is written by a number of well-known names in the field. Writing under the auspices of Imra, they have produced a practical down-to-earth guide which confines the use of mathematics to only two chapters.

The familiar topics of desk research, approaches to field work, and of how to deal with the results, are well covered, though one or two points relating to government departments in the second chapter may be dated. A lot of space is also devoted to the actual organisation of market research in a company, including the role of outside consultants, and the use of multi-client research.

With a broader orientation, but using the same practical approach, one aspect of this subject – the actual execution of market research surveys – is well covered in another recent publication, 'Survey Research Practice'. Written by Gerald Hoinville and Roger Jowell, the book provides an introduction to techniques, with a wide-ranging choice of examples and illustrations of questionnaires. The down-to-earth approach of the authors (together with warnings of many potential pitfalls) combines with a substantial bibliography to make this a most useful text and, at its price, the paperback version must count as really excellent value.

Manual of Industrial Marketing Research, edited by Allan Rawnsley. John Wiley. 1978. [ix], 196 pages; hardback £10.25 (ISBN 0 471 99537 1); paperback £4.75 (ISBN 0 471 99536 3).
Survey Research Practice, by Gerald Hoinville and Roger Jowell and associates. Heinemann Educational Books. 1978. xii, 228 pages; hardback £6.50 (ISBN 0 435 82418 X); paperback £2.50 (ISBN 0 435 824198 8).

Selection of publications for review on this page does not necessarily reflect the views of the government, nor do the opinions expressed. Inquiries about this page and submissions for review should be sent to Trade and Industry, New Publications Page, Room LG 17A, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, tel. 01-215 4136.

International container trade: a growth business

Despite the disappointingly modest growth in world trade generally last year, there was a major expansion in the international container trade. The result has been the containerisation of many new routes and an increasing dominance of container ships over their principal rivals (ro-ro vessels and Lash barge carriers) in the cargo transportation business.

The latest edition of the international yearbook on the trade has been expanded to reflect this growth business. Included are details of over 1000 container-carrying vessels in service or under construction, and for the first time the geographical section contains a separate listing of world container ports as an addition to the comprehensive country-by-country survey of facilities available.

Of particular interest is the statistical data, which has been collected for the 'World container port traffic league'. This now covers some 150 handling centres throughout the world, and this edition provides figures for 1975 and 1976. Information is also given in some depth on various services and operators, including chapters on deep-sea, short-sea and combined transport operators, international railways and landbridges and minibridges.

A helpful new feature in the reference section is the inclusion of names and designations of company officials. Besides appendices covering container and pallet standards, leasing, repair and insurance companies, container certification, a glossary of abbreviations and a list of relevant international organisations, the yearbook also contains a bibliography of major books, reports and journals on the subject, plus a 12-page folding map of world container services. It should prove invaluable to anyone involved in the container trade.

Containerisation International Yearbook 1978. Containerisation International, Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London SW1V 1HF. 1978. 452 pages. £15.50 (ISBN 0 85223 130 X).

Rubery Owen Karritainers Karricon 3043 demonstrates the facility for transferring one over two containers. (Illustration from 'Containerisation International Yearbook 1978)

Restrictive practices and multinationals

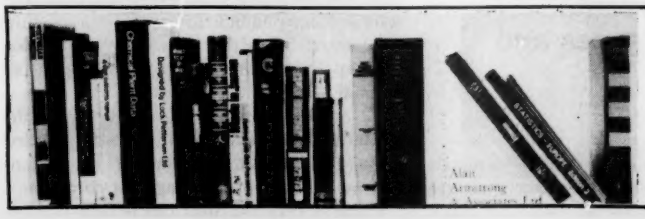
In all walks of life committees continue to proliferate – with varying effect. One that has managed to produce some valuable results is the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's committee of experts on restrictive business practices, which has now published a report on these practices in the context of multinational enterprises.

Questions raised by the study are discussed in two parts: the first analyses the effects of multinationals on competition; and the second discusses the possibilities of applying legislation on restrictive business practices to their activities.

The report also puts forward suggestions for future action, differentiating between measures which may be taken by the enterprises on their own and those which may be adopted by governments at national and international level. The suggestions remain consistent with the competition guidelines set down by OECD in 1976. In fact the report was originally approved by the committee at the end of 1976, but has only recently become generally available in this country.

It is a pity that OECD did not think that it was worth indexing this work, an omission which hampers its value as a source of information on an important current topic.

Restrictive Business Practices of Multinational Enterprises: report of the Committee of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Available from HMSO. 1977. 198 pages; paperback £3.00 (ISBN 92 6411730 X).



The books reviewed above – and many other business books are available immediately from stock at these booksellers.

THE BUSINESS SCHOOL BOOKSHOP
Sussex Place, Regent's Park, London NW1 4SA 01-723 3902

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New products

Freepost reader service

For further information on items in this section, circle the corresponding number on the reader services page near the end of the magazine.

Digital control applied to gas turbines

Digital electronic control of three widely differing gas turbines has been demonstrated by Hawker Siddeley Dynamics Engineering Ltd, using principally the same hardware package and changing only the programme to suit the engine. The engines range from the small Gnome turbo-shaft helicopter powerplant, through a vectored thrust turbine to the large Olympus TM3B marine propulsion package.

The primary function of the control system is to provide optimum performance of the plant. The digital system is admirably suited to this task and in addition it can provide the extra facilities of plant condition monitoring and recording without increasing the hardware costs.

Self-checking software routines enable the control and peripheral sensors to be continuously checked prior to operation to ensure high plant availability.

This simplex digital control is available in an aviation package about the size of a house brick for engine mounting or in industrial 19 inch rack mounting off the engine. It has equal application to industrial, marine and aviation gas turbines and is packaged and mounted to meet the requirements either on or off the engine.

HSDE's analogue electronic control systems have accumulated over 3.5 million flying hours and the company's marine propulsion controls have built up more than 15 ship years of experience. Reliability, integrity and cost of HSDE's digital solution are more than competitive with those of today's equivalent analogue controls says the company and continuing developments in component and assembly technology will bring further advantages.

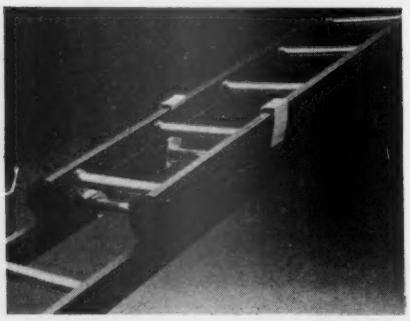
Further information: circle 602

Lightweight ladder is polyurethane filled

A lightweight steel extending-ladder combining the strength of steel with the lightness of aluminium and believed to be the first of its kind in the world has been developed by Abru Aluminium Ltd.

The ladder's supports are made from British Steel Corporation's Stelvetite, a plastic coated steel. These are hollow until injected with a low-density polyurethane foam which solidfies to strengthen and provide torsional rigidity for the thin steel walls. Rungs are made of aluminium.

Further information: circle 601



Digital readout system gives metric and imperial measurements

Dual measurement, without the need for electronic conversion of scale units, is given on a compact digital readout system for use on small machine tools and inspection equipment. Designed for easy installation on existing machines as well as for manufacturers to fit as original equipment, the system traverses up to 950 mm (37½ in).

Multipak Short Range system, developed by Thorn Automation Ltd, uses an optical measuring technique in which two graduated glass scales – one for metric measurement and one for readout in imperial units – are fitted on each machine axis, giving the dual measurement facility. The compact reading head, designed to minimise interference with machine traverse, is a solid state reflection scanner which accommodates considerable variations in machine tool alignment without touching the scale or casing, and without loss of accuracy.

Standard readout resolutions and repeatability is 0.005 mm or 0.0005 in, and optional high-performance systems are envisaged for special applications, with resolutions of up to 0.0001 mm or 0.00001 in. Additional options include binary code decimal outputs for peripheral equipment including teletype units, and a diameter readout facility for lathe and boring machine applications.

Further information: circle 603

Vinbrite prevents corrosion in pipes and tanks

A corrosion preventative for all ferrous metals which works by absorbing surface moisture and then coating the metal with a moisture resistant film – which it is claimed cannot be accidentally rubbed off – has been introduced by Isaac Bentley and Co Ltd. Called Vinbrite DP7, the product has application in all areas of industry where metal items may be subject to corrosion from the atmosphere during storage.

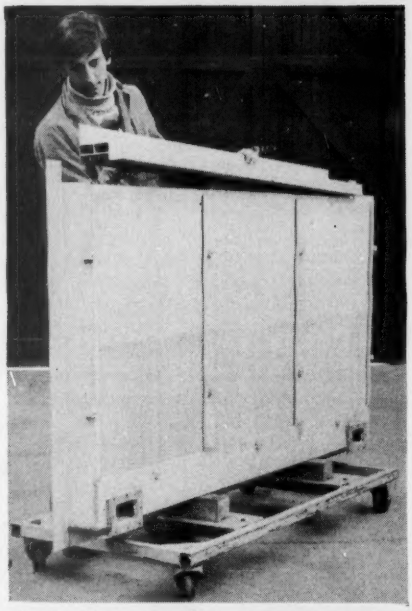
Applied either during the manufacturing stage or at the point of storage, Vinbrite can be used to protect the internal surfaces of pipes or tanks designed to carry oil, gas and the phosphate-ester fluids used in the compensators, tensioners and blow-out preventors of offshore rigs.

Vinbrite DP7 is in the form of a water-based emulsion which will absorb surface moisture before coating the metal with its moisture-resistant film, sufficiently tenacious to allow components to be handled after application with apparently no risk of protection being affected.

Ease of application is a further feature of the product. A swab immersed in Vinbrite pulled through a pipe of smaller diameter is sufficient to provide full protection against corrosion.

Further information: circle 605

Aluminium extrusions for marine engine air-intake filters



Used by the navies of Nato and many countries throughout the world are these air intake filter systems for marine gas turbine engines, designed by Separation Systems Ltd. They incorporate a suite of aluminium sections ranging from 12 mm width to 310 mm width. The filters have a special three-stage system designed to ensure a purity with a salt concentration of less than 0.01 ppm and a minimum air pressure drop. Picture shows a double hollow section of the filter being assembled.

Further information: circle 604

Technology news

Move to electric vehicles inevitable

Electric forms of transport seem inevitable in the long term and the move to electric vehicles should be encouraged now, perhaps through differential taxes, according to a report published on 5 April by the Department of Energy. The report, 'Energy for Transport – long term possibilities' (Energy paper 26, HMSO, price £1.25) from the Transport Working Group of the Advisory Council on Energy Conservation, examines the problems which could arise in the not too distant future when natural hydrocarbon oils become scarce and expensive. It describes this as the post-oil period, beginning perhaps in the late eighties.

Even at present, 70 per cent of the fuel use of cars and light vans (which consume three-quarters of total transport fuel) could be substituted by battery power. In addition, the report says, a move to battery vehicles using off-peak electricity, together with a move to coal based fuels in place of electricity for domestic heating, could reduce annual primary energy demand by about 40 million tons of coal equivalent and require 40 gigawatts less installed electrical generating capacity.

The report also considers the rather more distant problems of when world fossil fuels begin to run out, the 'post fossil fuel era', towards the middle of the next century. It argues that much more research is needed now and identifies the most urgent priorities.

Because of the slow rate of change in manufacturing and infrastructure, patterns of transport cannot change rapidly, so it is necessary to consider now how to supply the energy needs of transport in the 1990s and the next century. The price of hydrocarbon fuels may force different lifestyles to emerge, but the report concentrates only on patterns of demand similar to today.

Alternative fuels

It is often assumed that transport fuels can be readily obtained by exploiting heavy oils, shale oils and tar sands, and that ultimately hydrogen or methanol synthesised from carbon dioxide or biochemical sources will come into

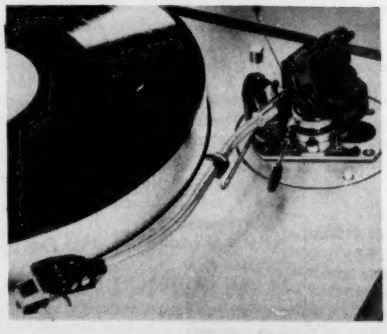
Consumer award winners make special contribution

Only three products have been selected for this year's 1978 Design Council Consumer and Contract Goods Awards. The three award winners – the Micro folding cycle, the Sinclair Microvision pocket television and the SME Series III pick-up arm – are all aimed at sophisticated markets to which they make a special contribution.

All the award winning products will be featured in special exhibitions at The Design Centre, London, from 22 May until 24 June 1978 and at the Scottish Design Centre, Glasgow, from 17 July until 13 August 1978.

The Microvision portable television by Sinclair Radionics Ltd of St Ives, Huntingdon, is the world's first pocket set. With its 51 mm screen, it is the result of a 12 year £500,000 research and development programme. It functions on all VHF/UHF bands, is capable of receiving transmissions throughout most countries of the world and gives excellent black and white reception. Running off four internal batteries, it can be recharged from the mains supply whilst the set is working. The company launched the Microvision in January 1977 and currently 90 per cent of production is being exported.

The Series III precision pick-up arm is designed and made by SME Ltd of Steyning, Sussex. The company has used the most modern materials and methods of manufacture for the pick-up arm. The 'S' shaped arm of nitrated titanium produces the necessary strength/weight ratio which allows it to be both extremely light and sufficiently rigid. The unique balance system means the Series III can carry any cartridge weighing up to 12 g under the best possible conditions for its operation.



Hand-made and marketed by Micro Cycles Ltd of Coleshill near Birmingham, this folding bike has a unique frame design which makes it lighter and smaller than its competitors. It is suitable for a wide variety of users – from an eight year old child to a six foot man – by adjusting the saddle. One cycle can be used by every member of the family. Weighing 12.7 kg, each cycle comes with its own heavyduty nylon bag in which to carry the folded bike. It is ideal for flat dwellers, can be stored on a boat, put in the boot of a small car and carried on British Rail as hand luggage, at no extra charge.

use. However, the report says that although methanol is an attractive fuel its manufacture is inherently inefficient and this option is discarded. Similarly it says that calculations for substituting petrol with hydrogen are not encouraging. Although the possibilities are examined in some detail, the report also says that it is unlikely that more than a small proportion of future fuels will be supplied through the biochemical route.

Processing coal to yield liquid hydrocarbon fuels can be done in various ways, and in South Africa, a syncrude resembling petrol is currently selling at a price not markedly different than that for conventional oil. South African coal is easily extracted, however, and costs about one tenth of UK coal. To run a major part of the UK transport system on syncrude from indigenous coal would require a massive increase in coal output and/or a large supplement of nuclear generated electricity to release coal burned now in power stations. The report says the UK could import syncrude or import coal to be converted to syncrude but the problem of paying for imported fuel in the future is likely to be more acute than at present.

Energy storage

Of various methods of storing energy for use in independent rather than power pick-up vehicles – such as flywheels, compressed air, energy stored as heat and rechargeable batteries – the report says that only batteries meet the need for high efficiency, easy recharge, low loss during idling, and safety, although the vehicle range is still limited by battery weight. Even so, because of the present length of journeys, with the daily averages of many vehicles less than 100 km, it estimates that some 70 per cent of the fuel used by cars and light vans could be replaced by battery vehicles now. As a result, about half our use of oil for surface transport could be replaced by battery-powered, low range vehicles. The report notes that part of the attraction of the contemporary car is its dual purpose character, used as it is for both short and long trips.

Although at first sight is appears that little is gained in efficiency terms by a switch from present internal combustion engines to electric vehicles the report says that is only true for as long as we have oil. Moreover, it is impossible to recover the waste energy generated in the internal combustion engines, whereas with waste heat recovery from power stations and district heating schemes, the overall efficiency of a total electricity system could exceed 50 per cent.

Post-oil choices

In the post-oil period, the report says it may be necessary to choose between using coal to make syncrude or for domestic heating as either solid fuel or synthetic gas. Because coal for domestic heating is likely to be more energy efficient than using electricity it may therefore be wise as part of national energy policy to limit the amount of coal used to produce syncrude. During this period, the report says work to date has not shown a clear case for using either syncrude or electrical energy for transport. Both types are expected to be in use, although the proportions are difficult to forecast, but because the use of synthetic oil appears to be the easier choice, special efforts should be directed towards research and development of electric vehicles.

Eventually, probably some time in the next century and possibly sooner rather than later, world fossil fuel sources will become scarce and/or unacceptably expensive. As a precaution against a shortened post fossil period through supply or other constraints, the report says a switch to electric vehicles should be considered earlier than would otherwise be essential during the post-oil period, in order to ease and simplify the final inevitable switch to them. It may be wise, the report suggests, to encourage the electric battery vehicle by the sort of tax differential that at present exists partly in order to enable the public demand and the capital facilities needed to grow and to enable the inevitable development snags to be ironed out.

Research and development

The report says that much research work is needed and that the most urgent areas of study for transport are:

- battery research and development, including better energy density, safety and electrolyte recharge batteries;
- investigation of changes necessary in battery charging and replacement stystems;
- research and development on various methods of producing syncrude, including engine efficiency improvements;
- and research and development on electrical pick-up systems including interaction with limited range battery vehicles such as buses, coaches and commercial vehicles.

tech-transfair'78

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Make use of the registration system

In order to make the most relevant contacts it is advisable to enlist as a registrant. Registrants can have their requirements published under a code number in a list of registered technology demand. This list will be handed out daily to all exhibitors. At the fair a pigeon-hole (letterbox) having the same code number will be at your disposal, by which exhibitors who are interested in your demand can post a message to you. The registrant's fee is Dfl. 350,—, admission ticket inclusive. Please apply immediately.

Visitors

If you do not want to apply as a registrant you will be welcome as a visitor. Visitors are also requested to apply beforehand. In this case your admission ticket, your badge and catalogue will be ready for you on your arrival. The visitor's fee is Dfl. 125,— (for all five days).

Concurrent event

The Licensing Executives Society (L.E.S.) will have their International Conference from 8—11 May. The conference theme is: "Your licensee - a new competitor?". The conference language will be English.

Participation is open to members and non-members. Please apply to:

(L E S) International Conference,
c/o Special Events Department, Royal Netherlands Industries Fair, P.O. Box 8500, NL 3503 RM Utrecht.

Conference participants will have automatic access to Tech-Transfair.

Tech-Transfair will be open from 9.00—18.00 hrs each day.
For more information please contact:

Tech-Transfair '78
Royal Netherlands Industries Fair
P.O. Box 8500
NL 3503 RM UTRECHT

Tel.: 030 - 914 914
Telex: 47132

Parliament

Monday, 17 April

State industry financial targets

Michael Neubert (Havering, Romford) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Comsumer Protection in what way financial targets for return on capital in nationalised industries differed from similar targets in private industry; what special reasons necessitated his exchange of correspondence on 22-23 March with the chairman of the Price Commission on this subject; and whether the written undertakings secured from the latter would discriminate to the advantage of the state industries contrary to the provisions of the Price Commission Act 1977.

Mr Hattersley said that section 2 of the Price Commission Act 1977 required the commission to have regard to all matters which appeared to them relevant with a view to restraining prices so far as that appeared to them consistent with the making of adequate profits by efficient suppliers of goods and services. The government therefore drew the attention of the commission to the policy of setting financial targets for nationalised industries because of their relevance to the discharge by the commission of their responsibilities under the act. The white paper *The Nationalised Industries* (cmnd 7131) made it clear that the targets would reflect the need for the industries to earn returns consistent with the opportunity cost of capital, and would encourage the industries to act commercially but not to abuse their monopoly power. By contrast with normal practice in private industry, these targets would not therefore be set to maximise profits. Moreover, the targets were set by government, and not by the undertakings themselves, and take account of sectoral and social objectives as well as of counter-inflation policy. The Price Commission Act applied to the nationalised industries as to the private sector, and his exchange of letters with the chairman in no way detracted from this.

Newspaper wholesalers

Mr J. W. Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection when he expected the Monopolies and Mergers Commission to report on their investigations into the refusal of wholesalers to supply certain retailers with national newspapers and periodicals.

Mr Fraser replied that the commission submitted their report on the wholesale supply of national newspapers and periodicals in England and Wales and Scotland, in relation to refusal to supply and participating in retailing, on 31 January 1978; the secretary of state would lay it before parliament and publish it as soon as possible.

House purchasers' rights

Max Madden (Sowerby) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection what recent representations he had received in connection with the existing rights and protection of house purchasers when buying property.

Mr Fraser answered that a limited number of representations had been made on the aspect which he understood was of most interest to the questioner – namely that building society surveys should be brought to the attention of the prospective purchaser.

Unit pricing

Fred Silvester (Manchester, Withington) asked about further plans to extend the practice of unit pricing of consumer goods.

Mr Maclennan replied that present plans for unit pricing, that was price per pound, were confined to coverage of foodstuffs which were generally weighed out in front of the customer or sold in random weight prepackages. This coverage would be completed by the department's programme for further orders on fish, processed-meat products, poultry and prepacked fruit and vegetables.

Price increases

Arthur Lewis (Newham North West) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection whether he would give, for a date in October 1974, the price of bread, butter, sugar, tea, milk, gas, water, electricity and fares, the dates when these prices were increased, and the amounts of the increases until the latest convenient date; what action his department had taken to control and advise these price increases; and with what results.

Mr Maclennan said that the increases from October 1974 to March 1978, the latest month for which information was available, and the respective increases over the latest 12 months were set out in the following table. He referred to the *Department of Employment Gazette* for average prices and monthly price movements for bread, butter, sugar, tea and milk; comparable information was not available for the remaining items. Individual increases were of course a matter for the Price Commission. At various times during this period bread, butter, tea and milk were subsidised and these were subject to maximum prices and margin control; butter continued to attract a subsidy, financed largely by the EEC, whilst the prices for butter, milk and bread were still controlled. The success of the government's anti-inflation policies could be judged by the fact that the annual inflation rate for the UK was falling and, at 9.1 per cent, was considerably lower than the 17.1 per cent in October 1974.

INCREASES IN RETAIL PRICES %

	October 1974-March 1978	March 1977-March 1978
Bread	75.8	15.7
Butter	133.1	−2.1
Sugar	68.8	5.9
Tea	185.7	42.2
Milk	177.3	19.1
Gas	68.7	9.7
Rates and water charges	79.5	12.4
Electricity	98.2	13.2
Fares	107.7	14.2

Source: Department of Employment.

Food prices

David Knox (Leek) asked for the increase in food prices since February 1974.

Mr Hattersley said the retail food index had increased 94.7 per cent since February 1974. However the latest figures showed that food prices had increased by 6.4 per cent between March 1977 and March 1978, the lowest annual rate since May 1972.

Bread prices

Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection if he would state the actual price of a standard loaf at 3 April in each of the years 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 and the effect on the price to the consumer of common market levies on imported wheat.

Mr Hattersley answered that the average retail price of an 800 g (28 oz) standard loaf in mid-April in each of the years 1973 to 1977 was 10.4, 13.9, 15.6, 17.2 and 20.5 pence respectively. In mid-March 1978 – the latest date for which information was available – the average price was 24.1 pence and the maximum price allowed by the bread prices order was 26.5 pence. It was impossible to give a precise figure for the effect of the levy on imported wheat, but the direct effects of the levy were estimated to contribute up to 1p to the costs of the standard loaf.

Hugh Jenkins (Wandsworth, Putney) asked for a comparison of the price of a large loaf of bread today as a proportion of the single person's retirement pension compared with 10 years ago.

Mr Hattersley said that the average price of a standard 800 g (28 oz) loaf as a proportion of the single person's weekly retirement pension has fallen from 1.8 per cent in March 1968 to 1.4 per cent in March 1978, the latest date for which comparable information was available.

Exchange rate and RPI

Anthony Nelson (Chichester) asked what would be the effect of recent movements in the trade weighted index of sterling on the retail price index in the United Kingdom; and on what exchange rate his present projections for the rate of inflation were based.

Mr Hattersley said that roughly speaking, each 1 per cent fall in the exchange rate eventually adds about 0.25 per cent to the retail price index within 12 months. The government's short-term economic forecasts were published on 11 April. Questions about their construction are for the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Food import prices

Wyn Roberts (Conway) asked what had been the rate of increase in food import prices over the first quarter of 1978 and the last quarter of 1977.

Mr Hattersley answered that food import prices rose 1.9 per cent over the last quarter of 1977 and 1.4 per cent over the first quarter of 1978.

Rate of inflation

W. W. Hamilton (Central Fife) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection what had been the annual rate of inflation based on the statistics of the period November 1977 to March 1978; what was the comparable figure for the period November 1973 to March 1974; and what estimate he had made for the trend to the end of 1978.

Mr Hattersley replied that the retail price index rose by 0.6 per cent in March. This brought the annual rate of increase down to 9.1 per cent. The increase in February 1974 had been 88.6 per cent. Between November 1977 and March 1978 inflation ran at an annual equivalent of 7.4 per cent. Between November 1973 and March 1974 the annual equivalent was 16.3 per cent. The government's official forecast published in April was for a further improvement in the inflation rate.

Cost of living

Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington) asked what was the average monthly rise in the cost of living during the period June 1970 to February 1974, and for the period March 1974 to March 1978, respectively.

Ministers

Department of Industry

Secretary of State: Eric Varley
Ministers of State: Alan Williams
Gerald Kaufman
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Robert Cryer
Leslie Huckfield

Department of Trade

Secretary of State: Edmund Dell
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Michael Meacher
Stanley Clinton Davis

Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

Secretary of State: Roy Hattersley
Minister of State: John Fraser
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Robert Maclennan

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

Mr Hattersley replied that the average monthly rise in the retail price index between June 1970 and February 1974 was 0.8 per cent and between March 1974 and March 1978 was 1.3 per cent.

OECD forecast on inflation

Peter Temple-Morris (Leominster) asked about the most recent inflation forecasts for the United Kingdom made by the Organisation for Economic Corporation and Development.

Mr Hattersley replied that in their latest survey of the United Kingdom economy, published in March, the OECD forecast an even lower inflation rate than they had forecast previously.

Price Commission index

John Wakeham (Maldon) asked for the latest six monthly increase in the Price Commission index expressed at an annual rate.

Mr Hattersley replied, 7.5 per cent.

Citizen's advice bureaux

Mike Thomas (Newcastle upon Tyne East) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection how much money would be provided by his department to support citizen's advice bureaux in 1978-79.

Colin Shepherd (Hereford) asked what was the total amount of the central government allocation to local authorities for citizens' advice bureaux.

Mr Fraser replied that his department would this year be providing grant assistance totalling nearly £1.1 million to the National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux in Great Britain. In addition, local authority assistance for individual citizens' advice bureaux was eligible for rate support grant assistance from central government. It was however for local authorities to decide their own budget priorities, and therefore how much if any of their total income should be spent on citizens' advice bureaux. Best present estimate of total local authority expenditure on citizens' advice bureaux in Great Britain was £2 million per annum.

Price fixing rings for coal

Robin Corbett (Hemel Hempstead) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection what steps he was taking to ensure that, following his decision not to impose maximum margins on 14 coal merchants in west Wales as recommended by the Price Commission report published on 28 February, other coal merchants in the area did not enter into price fixing rings and operate uncompetitively.

Mr Maclennan said that under the Restrictive Trade Practices Act the Director General of Fair Trading was responsible for investigating and bringing before the court any alleged price-fixing ring. On the notification of the Price Commission the director general had already served statutory notices on certain coal merchants in west Wales requiring them to state whether they were parties to such a ring.

Price Commission and pay policy

Robin Hodgson (Walsall North) asked to what extent the Price Commission is empowered to enforce the guidelines of the government's pay policy.

Mr Hattersley said that when the Secretary of State for Employment certified that a settlement is in breach of the pay limits set out in the Limits on Remuneration Order, 1977, the Price Commission was required to discount the whole of the settlement for the purpose of applying the profit margin in the price code.

Rebates for early repayments

Brian Gould (Southampton Test) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection if he would make regulations under the Consumer Credit Act to ensure that when a consumer pays off a debt or mortgage before the due date he received a fair reduction in interest charges.

Mr Fraser said that he expected to make regulations on rebates for early settlement after consulting the credit industry and consumer organisations. A consultation document would be issued within the next two or three months.

Doorstep selling

John Ellis (Brigg and Scunthorpe) asked what progress was being made to introduce protection against doorstep selling.

Mr Fraser said that provisions to be implemented under the Consumer Credit Act 1974 would extend the protection which the Hire Purchase Act gave when agreements were entered into away from business premises. He hoped that controls may also be introduced on cash transactions. A draft EEC directive on contracts negotiated away from business premises (covering both cash and credit arrangements) was at present being considered in a council of ministers' working group.

Productivity schemes

Tim Sainsbury (Hove) asked how many productivity schemes had been investigated by the Price Commission to determine whether they were genuinely self-financing.

Mr Hattersley answered that the commission did not investigate productivity schemes, although in investigating proposed price increases, it did take account of anything which adds unnecessarily to costs, including the extent to which productivity schemes may not be self-financing.

Liability for defective products

Philip Whitehead (Derby North) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection if, following the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Civil Liability, he would now introduce legislation to establish the principle of liability of manufacturers to consumers for defective products.

Mr Fraser said that he was currently studying those parts of the Royal commission report which relate to product liability. However, this was only one of several initiatives on the subject, all of which were being considered in detail.

Ever Ready

Michael Morris (Northampton South) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection what representations he had received from the Ever Ready Company (Britain) Ltd concerning the recent report of the Price Commission on dry (primary) batteries.

Mr Hattersley said that he had received written representations from the chairman of the Ever Ready group and from the chairman of Ever Ready (Great Britain) Ltd, the company investigated. He had also met representatives of the company to discuss the report before reaching his decision to implement the Price Commission's recommendations.

Skateboard accidents

John Sever (Birmingham, Ladywood) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection when the results of his department's survey of skateboard accidents would be available for publication.

Mr Fraser said that the survey of skateboard accidents began in February of this year and would take six months. Results would be available for publication in the autumn.

Bargain offer claims

Michael Shersby (Hillingdon, Uxbridge) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection what reply he had made to the Director General of Fair Trading concerning his recommendations on bargain offer claims and the use of recommended retail prices.

Mr Fraser said that the secretary of state had told the director general that he was grateful for the thorough analysis the director general had provided about the effects of various forms of price claim now facing the consumer. Mr Fraser was considering how best the situation might be improved.

Complaints against state industries

Tony Durant (Reading North) asked for the total number of complaints received by citizens' advice bureaux, consumer advice centres, the Office of Fair Trading and the Price Commission against the nationalised industries over the last year.

Mr Fraser answered that of the four bodies named only the Price Commission compiles statistics in a way that allows complaints against nationalised industries to be separately calculated. The Price Commission received a total of 429 written complaints about the Post Office, British Rail, and the electricity and gas industries in the year up to 31 March 1978.

Revisions to prices act

Hugh Dykes (Harrow East) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection what revisions he intended to introduce to the Price Commission Act 1977, under the expiry and renewal provisions, in July 1978.

Mr Hattersley said he was keeping under review the possibility of revisions to the secondary legislation made under the 1977 act. The review would be completed before the end of July when the power to enforce a price code lapsed.

Petrol prices

Robert Hicks (Bodmin) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection whether he was satisfied with the pricing policies of petrol companies in respect of prices paid for petrol in peripheral rural areas by consumers.

Mr Maclennan said that the department continued to keep a careful watch on petrol prices, but there was no evidence that distributors in rural areas were making excessive profits. The Monopolies and Mergers Commission was currently studying certain aspects of the wholesale supply of petrol and was due to report by July of this year.

Tugs for emergency work

Peter Mills (West Devon) asked in view of the Amoco Cadiz *disaster, how many powerful ocean going tugs were available on standby at Plymouth or Falmouth to deal with an emergency off the south-west coast.*

Mr Clinton Davis said he understood that there was usually at least one of the more-powerful ocean going tugs suitable for towing large vessels present in the vicinity of the west-country ports. The deployment of these tugs was, however, a matter for the commercial judgement of the towing and salvage companies concerned.

Overseas promotion of tourism

Terence Higgins (Worthing) asked the Secretary of State for Trade if he would ensure that the English tourist board had the same rights to engage in overseas promotion of tourism as the Scottish and Welsh tourist boards.

Mr Meacher said that the Scotland Bill and the Wales Bill were concerned with the devolution of powers to Scotland and Wales respectively. A provision to extend to the English tourist board the power to undertake overseas promotion otherwise than on behalf of the British Tourist Authority would require separate legislation.

Low trans-Atlantic fares

Neville Trotter (Tynemouth) asked the Secretary of State for Trade why he considered that the trans-Atlantic services to destinations other than New York at low fares accepted by the US government — but originally not accepted by them on the grounds of the need to ensure that long term considerations of efficiency, safety and the ability to invest in new and quicker aircraft were not improved — will have been operated for a sufficient time by the autumn to make an assessment of those contributions.

Mr Clinton Davis said that the review in the autumn would be based on a full year's experience of the initial low fares experiment on the London-New York route, and a full summer's experience of low fares on the other routes to the USA. The department would then discuss with the US government whether any changes appear necessary.

Regional grants to BSC

Kenneth Clarke (Rushcliffe) asked what was the total value of regional development grant payments made to the British Steel Corporation in the years 1976 and 1977; and what percentage of the total regional development grants made those payments represented.

Mr Cryer said that in 1976 regional development grants totalling £71.0 million were paid to the British Steel Corporation, representing 18.3 per cent of the total value of grant. In 1977, £56.9 million of grant was paid, representing 17.2 per cent of the total grant paid.

Development grants for service industries

Ivan Lawrence (Burton) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what consideration he had given to extending or adapting the regional development grant to cover service industries.

Mr Cryer answered that the question of extending the scope of RDGs had been considered from time to time, but it was in line with the government's industrial strategy that resources available for these grants should be concentrated on the encouragement of investment in manufacturing industry in the assisted areas and there were no plans to extend RDGs to the service industries.

Non-ferrous minerals

T. H. H. Skeet (Bedford) asked for a list of the non-ferrous minerals located in national parks in the United Kingdom, the reserves of ore bodies discovered to date in such areas and the percentage these represent in United Kingdom totals of each mineral.

Mr Cryer replied that deposits of a wide range of the non-ferrous minerals falling within his department's responsibilities were located in national parks. Those with reserves in the accepted sense of deposits workable under current economic conditions were: barytes, chemical limestone, china clay, fluorspar, industrial sand, lead, potash and tungsten. Sufficient information about mineral reserves to enable those in national parks to be expressed as a percentage of UK totals was not available.

Future aerospace programme

Terry Walker (Kingswood) asked the Secretary of State for Industry when he expected to announce the future manufacturing programme of British Aerospace, including their programme for new aircraft production.

Mr Huckfield replied that the secretary of state's

consent was required only for any aircraft or guided weapon development which was estimated to cost British Aerospace and its wholly owned subsidiaries more than £25 million. As and when proposals on such developments were received from British Aerospace, who were examining a number of potential new civil aircraft projects, they would be carefully considered by the government. This applied equally to the corporation's proposals concerning the HS 146 feederliner.

NEB funds for Rolls-Royce

Kenneth Clarke (Rushcliffe) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what estimates he had made of the calls that Rolls-Royce was likely to make on the funds of the National Enterprise Board in the forseeable future.

Mr Huckfield said that this was primarily a matter for the NEB who were responsible for deciding the allocation of their funds between the subsidiary companies within their overall financial provision. Rolls-Royce's future financial requirements were currently the subject of discussions between his department and the NEB.

Future NEB provision

Mr Clarke also asked whether the government expected to be consulted or advised of the extent of any future provision of public funds to Rolls-Royce by the National Enterprise Board; and, if so, how.

Mr Huckfield replied that although the funding of its subsidiaries was primarily a matter for the NEB, his department was broadly aware of the NEB's intentions through consideration of the company's annual and long term business plans. In addition, arrangements existed for consultation about specific projects.

Review of UK regional aids

Kenneth Clarke (Rushcliffe) asked what progress the European commission was making in the review that it has been carrying out of the United Kingdom's system of regional aids; and in what ways the government had been involved with and assisting in that review.

Mr Cryer answered that the commission's review of the United Kingdom system of regional aids was continuing but it would be some time before the review could be completed and the results of it known. The government had been providing statistical information requested by the commission.

Assistance under the Industry Act

Robin Maxwell-Hyslop (Tiverton) asked the Secretary of State for Industry in what specific respects the criteria for assistance under section 8 of the Industry Act 1972 were being relaxed in order to promote new industry, or modernise existing industry, in areas of high unemployment which did not fall within assisted area boundaries.

Mr Cryer said that part III of the criteria for assistance to industry (appendix A of the 1975-76 report on the Industry Act 1972) indicated that proposals consistent with the statutory provisions of section 8 assistance would be assessed taking full account of social costs and benefits, including employment considerations.

Tuesday, 18 April

Post Office industrial action

Eldon Griffiths (Bury St. Edmunds) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what discussions he had had with the Post Office and the Post Office Engineering Union on the subject of the industrial action that since November 1977 has prevented large numbers of people from being connected to the telephone system; why he personally intervened to prevent the Post Office taking disciplinary action against those who were refusing to do their job, thereby depriving the public of telephone service; and if he would make a statement on the prospects for a settlement of this dispute.

Mr Kaufman said that the Post Office and the Post Office Engineering Union had kept the secretary of state fully informed of developments. The secretary of state has met with representatives of the union and with the chairman and members of the Post Office Board. He was now considering whether there is anything he could do to help.

EEC and the textile industry

Robin Maxwell-Hyslop (Tiverton) asked the Secretary of State for Industry whether any European Economic Community directive or regulation restricts to a maximum of 12½ per cent on plant any grant under section 8 of the Industry Act 1972 to the United Kingdom textile industry; whether HM government had imposed any such limit of their own volition; and whether he was satisfied that the Republic of Ireland was not allowed by the European Economic Community to adopt measures to assist its textile industry which were forbidden in Great Britain.

Mr Cryer said that the EEC commission recognises the special problem of the Irish Republic but, he was not aware of any such restriction, nor of such measures.

Trade with Zambia

Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield) asked the Secretary of State for Trade by what proportion he expected the total value of British exports to Zambia and the total cost of British imports from Zambia to grow over the next five years in comparison with the last five years.

Mr Meacher said that since it was not possible to predict future movements in the present depressed world price of copper, which is the mainstay of the Zambian economy and our principal import from Zambia, there was no real basis for speculating on the growth of UK-Zambia trade over the next five years.

Organisations established by DoI

Arthur Lewis (Newham North West) asked the Secretary of State for Industry if he would publish details of the boards, commissions, committees or other types of organisations established by his department since October 1974, giving in such case the purpose of the organisation, the chairman's and members' salaries and expenses, and the total cost of the organisation for each year since 1974.

Mr Huckfield replied that the information so far as it was available was shown below. Bodies which were both established and wound up since 1974, or which had not met during the last two years, had not been included.

	Purpose	Membership and remuneration	Expenses	Total costs
British Aerospace, est. April 1977	To promote the efficient and economical design, development, production, sale, repair and maintenance of civil and military aircraft, of guided weapons and of space vehicles; and research into matters relating thereto	Chairman £23,538 pa; deputy chairman £29,000 pa 1 member between £12,501 and £15,000 pa 2 members between £17,501 and £20,000 pa 1 member between £20,001 and £22,500 pa 2 members between £22,501 and £25,000 pa 1 member between £25,001 and £27,500 pa 2 members £1,000	Expenses incurred on the corporation's business are reimbursed by British Aerospace and are a matter for the corporation	The corporation's annual report and accounts for 1977 will be laid before parliament later this year
British Shipbuilders, est. July 1977	To promote and secure the promotion by its wholly owned subsidiaries of the efficient and economical design, development, production, sale, repair and maintenance of ships and slow-speed diesel marine engines; research into matters relative thereto	Chairman [1] £23,538 pa 2 deputy chairman £19,538 pa 3 members £17,501-£20,000 pa 4 members [2] £1,000 3 members unpaid [1] Salary abated by service pension. [2] Salary voluntarily not drawn by 1 member	Expenses incurred on the corporation's business are reimbursed by British Shipbuilders and are a matter for the corporation	The corporation's annual report and accounts will be laid before parliament later this year
Clothing industry scheme advisory board, est. February 1976	To advise the secretary of state on more important projects for which companies have applied for assistance under the clothing industry scheme, having regard in particular to the technical and commercial prospects of the project; the capabilities of the applicant; the contribution the project will make to improving significantly the productivity and efficiency of the applicant and of the industry and any critical factors to be watched in monitoring the project, and to advise generally	Chairman and 4 members (all unpaid)	1976-77 £72 1977-78 £133	(b)
Committee of inquiry into the engineering profession, est. July 1977	To inquire into: British requirements for engineers and technicians in industry; role of the engineering institutions in education and training; statutory registration and licensing; arrangements for the profession in other countries	Chairman and 17 members (all unpaid)	(a)	1977-78 £3,500
Electrical technology research and development requirements boards, est. January 1978	To determine, subject to the agreement of the Secretary of State for Industry, the objectives and balance of Department of Industry – funded research and development, as proxy customer in the electrical technology field, to further the practical application of technology and to advise the secretary of state on other matters relating to science and technology in this field.	Chairman and 7 members (all unpaid)	Not yet available	
Electronic components instrumentation and automation industry support schemes advisory boards, est. July 1977	To advise the Department of Industry on major projects for which companies have applied for assistance under the electronic components or instrumentation and automation schemes, having regard in particular to the requirements of the schemes, the commercial prospects of the project, the capabilities of the company and the contribution that the project would make to strengthening the industry	Chairman and 8 members (all unpaid)	1977 £106 1978 £18	(b)

continued on page 214

Organisations established by DoI *(continued from page 213)*

	Purpose	Membership and remuneration	Expenses	Total costs
Garment and allied industries research and development requirements board, est. October 1975	To determine, subject to the agreement of the Secretary of State for Industry the objectives and balance of Department of Industry-funded research and development, as proxy customer, in the garment and allied industries field, to further the practical application of technology, and to advise the secretary of state on other matters relating to science and technology in this field	Chairman and 8 members (all unpaid)	1975 £175 1976 £1,500 1977 £1,550 1978 £255	(b)
Manufacturing advisory service steering committee, est. July 1977	To advise on the operation and development of the manufacturing advisory service, set up to help small and medium sized firms in manufacturing industry to adopt modern technology	Chairman and 13 members (all unpaid)	1977 £220 1978 not yet available	(b)
Manufacturing machinery advisory committee, est. October 1975	To advise the Department of Industry on projects for which companies have applied for assistance under the machine tool industry scheme, the printing machinery industry scheme or the textile machinery industry scheme having regard in particular to the technical and commercial prospects of the project; the capabilities of the company; the contribution that the project would make to strengthening the particular industry; and critical factors to be watched in monitoring the project	Chairman and 7 members (all unpaid)	1976 £334 1977 £244 1978 £49	(b)
National committee on computer networks, est. October 1976	1 To consider the development of computer networks in the light of economic and social factors with particular reference to: the joint interests of users and hardware and software suppliers; national and international standards; the relationship between private and public networks; collaboration with overseas countries 2 To provide a forum for discussion between the major parties concerned with computer networks, including the Post Office and government departments, and to give advice to industry and government on computer networks	Chairman (fees £25 per day [5]) 13 members (all unpaid) [5] 1977 amounted to £500	1976 £215 1977 £729 1978 £248	1976 £322 1977 £32,387 1978 £9,970
National Enterprise Board, est. November 1975	The development or assistance of the economy of the United Kingdom or any part of the United Kingdom; the promotion in any part of the United Kingdom of industrial efficiency and international competitiveness; and the provision, maintenance or safeguarding of productive employment in any part of the United Kingdom	Chairman, £32,059 pa Deputy chairman £27,550 pa 9 [4] members £1,000 [4] Includes 2 members who do not draw salaries	Expenses incurred on the board's business are reimbursed by the NEB and are a matter for the board	This information is included in the board's annual report and accounts which have been laid before parliament
National Maritime Institute Board, July 1976	To determine the balance of the work programme of the National Maritime Institute which was set up to continue and develop the work carried out by the ship and maritime science divisions of the National Physical Laboratory	Chairman and 4 members (all unpaid)	(a)	(b)
Non-ferrous foundry scheme advisory committee, est. April 1977	To advise the Department of Industry on projects for which companies have applied for assistance under the non-ferrous foundry industry scheme, having regard in particular to the technical and commercial prospects of the project, the capabilities of the company, the contribution that the project would make to strengthening the industry concerned, and the critical factors to be watched in monitoring the project	Chairman and 5 members (all unpaid)	1977 £120 1978 £35	(b)
Waste management advisory council, est. December 1974	Set up jointly with the Department of the Environment to advise the government on waste management in order to secure the economical utilisation of material resources, and the safe and efficient disposal of wastes	This body is in the process of reorganisation	Shared with Department of the Environment (a)	Shared with the Department of the Environment (b)

(a) Travel and subsistence expenses incurred directly on the business of the organisation are normally reimbursed at the rates applicable to senior civil servants. The annual total of expenses reimbursed is not readily available. (b) The total costs are mainly if not exclusively, the expenses of the members, together, in certain cases, with the cost incurred by officials in providing a secretariat, information on which is not readily available.

Wednesday, 19 April

Contributions to political organisations

Doug Hoyle (Nelson and Colne) asked the Secretary of State for Industry if he would give a special direction to the National Enterprise Board to inform companies, in which they had taken a shareholding, not to contribute to the following organisations: the Conservative party, British United Industrialists, Aims of Industry/Aims for Freedom and Enterprise, the Economic League, Common Cause, Adnor Trust, Bow Group, Centre for Policy Studies, and the European Movement (Britain in Europe).

Mr Kaufman replied that the NEB had no power to require companies in which it had a minority shareholding to refrain from contributing financially to political parties or organisations. He would not expect NEB subsidiaries to contribute financially to any political organisations.

Thursday, 20 April

Disclosure of company information

Alec Woodall (Hemsworth) asked the Secretary of State for Industry if he intended in the future to make use of those sections of the Industry Act 1975 requiring disclosure of information by companies.

Mr Cryer answered that use of the powers in part IV of the Industry Act 1975 would be made as appropriate. But he would remind the questioner that when the powers were before the house it was emphasised that they were intended to be held in reserve, and that it was hoped that they would have to be used only in a very few cases. This position is unchanged. However 'held in reserve' did not mean that the powers should be ignored and the government had every intention of using the powers where appropriate.

Alec Woodall also asked for a list of the companies that had been required to disclose information under sections 30, 31 and 33 of the Industry Act 1975.

Mr Cryer said that no companies had been required to disclose information under sections 30, 31 and 32 of the Industry Act 1975. Section 33, to which the questioner refered was only concerned with the treatment of information obtained under those sections.

Spillers

Max Madden (Sowerby) asked how many applications had been received from Spillers or any of its subsidiaries for assistance under any section of the Industry Act 1972; how many applications had been approved; and what was the total of such assistance.

Mr Cryer replied that details of assistance given to individual companies were published quarterly in *Trade and Industry* in accordance with the arrangements announced by his predecessor in the house on 31 July 1974. Since then regional development grants totalling £462,000 had been paid to members of the Spillers group of companies. Assistance prior to that date was confidential.

Steel pricing

Michael Marshall (Arundel) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what steps his department had taken to expedite action by the European commission following the alleged breaches by Italian steel producers of the mandatory measures on steel pricing.

Mr Huckfield said that at the council of ministers on 4 April the commission said that they were resolved to use all the means at their disposal to ensure that the mandatory minimum prices were observed throughout the community. His department was continuing to press the commission to take effective and speedy disciplinary action in cases where the mandatory prices were ignored.

Aircraft noise

Robin Hodgson (Walsall North) asked the Secretary of State for Trade if he intends to approve any further schemes under section 15 of the Airports Authority Act 1975.

Mr Clinton Davis replied that he assumed the reference was to section 15 of the Airports Authority Act 1965. This was replaced by section 29A of the Civil Aviation Act 1971. The noise-insulation grants schemes made under these powers for dwellings near Heathrow and Gatwick closed to applications at the end of 1977 and he was considering what further measures may be necessary at those airports.

Trade: S. Korea, Japan, Poland

Alan Clark (Plymouth, Sutton) asked for the total value of exports and imports in the last period for which figures were available of motor vehicles and manufactured goods (excluding motor vehicles) to and from: (a) South Korea (b) Japan and (c) Poland.

Mr Meacher gave the following information for the period January-February 1978.

IMPORTS £'000 cif

	South Korea	Japan	Poland
Manufactured goods, excluding motor vehicles	35 986	126 773	30 341
Motor vehicles	nil	59 723	27

EXPORTS £'000 fob

	South Korea	Japan	Poland
Manufactured goods, excluding motor vehicles	9 617	67 772	31 557
Motor vehicles	1 098	1 552	176

Fatalities to seaman

John Prescott (Kingston-upon-Hull, East) asked how many seamen had died while in access to or from British merchant navy vessels for each of the years since 1970; and what this represented as a proportion of 10 000 seamen.

Mr Clinton Davis said that the numbers of deaths while in access from ship to shore are not separately recorded but the following were the latest available figures of seamen who had been killed or drowned coming aboard from ashore:

	Total deaths [1]	Deaths per 10 000 seamen (estimated) [1]
1970	18	2.0
1971	7	0.8
1972	8	1.0
1973	21	2.7
1974	15	2.3
1975	13	2.0
1976 [2]	3	0.5

[1] Source: 'Casualties to Vessels and Accidents to Men', published annually for the Department of Trade by HMSO. [2] The 1976 figures await publication.

Mr Prescott also asked how many British seamen died an accidental death on British merchant ships in each year since 1970; and what this represented as a proportion per 10 000 seamen.

Mr Clinton Davis answered that the information could be derived from the Department of Trade's annual returns published by HMSO under the title 'Casualties to Vessels and Accidents to Men' and was as follows:

	Total accidental deaths on board	Deaths per 10 000 seamen (estimated)
1970	45	5.0
1971	25	2.8
1972	20	2.5
1973	30	3.8
1974	34	5.3
1975	38	5.9
1976 [1]	32	5.1

[1] 1976 figures await publication

Coastguard rescues

John Prescott asked the Secretary of State for Trade how many people were rescued by the coastguard service during each year since 1970; and how many deaths occurred in each of those years.

Mr Clinton Davis said that separate figures for people rescued by HM Coastguard were not available. The total number of persons rescued by the UK search and rescue services[1] which were co-ordinated by HM Coastguard and lives lost in such operations were as follows:

Year	Persons rescued	Lives lost
1970-71	3 550	Not recorded
1971-72	4 324	Not recorded
1972-73	4 109	198
1973	5 060	237
1974	6 760	268
1975	7 365	210
1976	7 684	239
1977	7 433	208

[1] Includes Royal National Life-boat Institution and Ministry of Defence helicopters.

Food consumption and prices

Arthur Lewis (Newham North West) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, bearing in mind that during the 1970s consumption of butter fell by 22 per cent, bread by 14 per cent, eggs by 14 per cent and lamb by 24 per cent, to what extent he estimated that such reductions in consumption were due to price rises; what these price rises were; and what action he had taken or intended taking to increase the consumption of these items by reducing prices.

Mr Maclennan said that trends in household consumption and in the average prices paid for these foods, as given by the national food survey, were set out in the following table. Price was only one of a number of factors to affect household consumption of these items; other factors would include the movements in prices of alternative foods and changes in taste. For a more detailed account he referred the questioner to the annual reports of the national food survey committee. The government's anti-inflation policies aimed to reduce the rate of increase of all prices, not just the prices of these items. Moreover, in respect of those foods subject to the CAP, the government's policy was to reduce the real price of commodities in surplus.

HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION
AVERAGE PRICES PAID
ozs per person per week 1970=100

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Butter				
Consumption	5.90	5.44	4.79	5.24
Av. price	100	135.4	146.6	120.8
Bread:				
Consumption	37.51	35.20	34.44	33.42
Av. price	100	108.4	116.9	125.8
Eggs:				
Consumption	4.59	4.48	4.41	4.23
Av. price	100	110.2	97.3	144.3
Mutton and lamb:				
Consumption	5.17	5.32	4.96	4.44
Av. price	100	109.7	126.0	162.8

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Butter:				
Consumption	5.61	5.63	5.16	4.70
Av. price	126.1	160.7	221.9	278.8
Bread:				
Consumption	33.50	33.67	33.17	32.72
Av. price	161.0	182.7	202.1	243.0
Eggs:				
Consumption	4.09	4.14	4.08	4.00
Av. price	171.4	171.8	194.0	220.9
Mutton and lamb:				
Consumption	4.11	4.25	4.20	3.97
Av. price	185.7	201.0	237.8	280.2

Source: MAFF; National food survey.

Retail prices

Nigel Lawson (Blaby) asked what was the increase in retail prices in each of the two last calendar years.

Mr Maclennan said that between 9 December 1975 and 14 December 1976 the general index of retail prices increased by 15.1 per cent. The rate of increase between 14 December 1976 and 13 December 1977 was 12.1 per cent.

Lonrho takeover

David Lambie (Central Ayrshire) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection if he would take the necessary steps to stop the Lonrho takeover bid for Scottish and Commercial Investments Ltd.

Mr Fraser said that the secretary of state had power to prevent a merger only if he had first referred it to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission for investigation and the commission had concluded that it may be expected to operate against the public interest. He would announce his decision on whether to make a reference in this case when he had received from the Director General of Fair Trading the advice on the proposed merger which the director general was statutorily bound to give him under the Fair Trading Act 1973.

Friday, 21 April

Companies House and microfilms

Philip Whitehead (Derby North) asked what was the original estimate of the cost of moving the companies registration departments to Cardiff and of microfilming company files; what was the most recent estimate of the final cost; and what was the average waiting time at Companies House for the production of microfilm copies of company files.

Mr Whitehead also asked what proportion of microfilm copies of files retained by the Registrar of Companies contained pages labelled indistinct original; what proportion of pages in such copies as a whole were so marked; and what proposals he had for ensuring that all papers submitted for inclusion in the files were legible, and were microfilmed so as to maintain the legibility of the copies.

Mr Clinton Davis replied that it was estimated in 1976 that the total cost of transferring the companies registration office from London to Cardiff and of the initial microfilming of company files would be approximately £7.5 million of which £6 million represented capital expenditure already incurred on buildings and equipment. The estimate of £1.5 million for other costs, relating to filming and additional staff required during the dispersal programme, had been exceeded by approximately £250,000 but this additional cost had been offset by a temporary reduction in staffing elsewhere in the office during the financial year 1977-78. The average waiting time in the London search room of companies registration office, for the production of microfilm copies of company files, was currently just over one hour. The actual times achieved on a recent day varied between 20 minutes and two hours depending upon the volume of search requests being dealt with at the time. The average waiting period in the Cardiff search room, however, was 30 minutes, except when the master library record was being up-dated.

No records had been maintained to show the number of documents contained in the microfilm record which had been marked indistinct original, and it would not be possible to obtain this information without inordinate cost. In general, however, experience had shown that such marking was necessary only in respect of accounts delivered to the registrar by some companies in carbon copy form. The introduction later this year, subject to the approval of parliament, of regulations under section 35 of the Companies Act 1976, which would have the effect of rendering such companies liable to a default penalty if the quality of the document was not improved, should reduce this problem. At the present time, however, the number of complaints of illegibility received from members of the public amounted to 0.05 per cent of microfiche supplied or 0.22 per cent of companies searched. The initial filming programme which was necessary for the creation of a microfiche record of company files had now been completed and from 8 May all searches would take place normally on microfiche. The registrar would therefore now be able to devote increased resources to increasing the efficiency of the system.

Paper and board

John Ovenden (Gravesend) asked about the government's attitude towards the recommendations of the paper and board sector working party on duty-free quotas for such products.

Mr Meacher said that the government fully understood the industry's concern, but when fixing annual duty-free quotas for imports of paper and board from Efta suppliers it had to take into account not only the producer interest, but also those of the users and wider commercial-relations considerations. Increases in recent years had been minimal.

John Ovenden (Gravesend) also asked the Secretary of State for Industry what proposals he had to extend or replace the current scheme of investment grants to the paper and board industry after the present scheme closes on 30 June: and if he will take account in any future scheme of the need to assist with the capital costs of waste paper collection schemes and to introduce a lower threshold for qualifying schemes in general.

Mr Cryer said that the secretary of state had no current plans to extend or replace the £23 million scheme of financial assistance for the paper and board industry beyond 30 June 1978. The paper and board sector working party had recommended that similar assistance towards capital costs should be provided for the expansion of waste paper collection. This was being considered. The thresholds for schemes, as expressed by the minimum costs of projects which qualify for support, were determined individually for each scheme in relation to its particular objectives and it was not proposed to introduce lower thresholds in general.

Leyland redundancy payments

Kenneth Clarke (Rushcliffe) asked whether it was the government's policy that any of the extra funds recently made available under the Industry Act 1972 to British Leyland should be used to increase redundancy payments to workers made redundant at Speke or elsewhere.

Mr Huckfield answered that the amount of public funding for 1978 was determined in the light of the company's overall financial requirements. The level of redundancy payments at Speke and elsewhere was a matter for British Leyland.

European community news

Co-insurance text agreed at finance council

Agreement on the text of a draft directive co-ordinating laws, regulations and administrative provisions on co-insurance was reached at the finance council on 17 April, Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the Commons in a written reply on 20 April. The directive will be formally adopted at a future council meeting.

The new provisions will make it easier to conclude community co-insurance contracts for large risks between companies in different member states. At present, certain member states agree to co-insurance only at national level. Member states will have 18 months after the formal adoption of the directive to introduce the provisions into their national legislation for application within the next six months.

Mr Healey said that on the basis of the conclusions reached at the European council in Copenhagen on 7 to 8 April, the finance council had agreed on the procedure for making a joint assessment of the scope for action to promote economic recovery. The assessment would be considered at the May meeting of the council with a view to reaching agreement on a report at the June council, in preparation for the European council meeting in July.

At the European summit on 7 to 8 April, the heads of government set an economic target growth rate of 4.5 per cent to be reached by the middle of 1979.

Mr Healey told the Commons that the council had also agreed a statement to be made on behalf of the community by the presidency at the meeting of the interim committee of the International Monetary Fund in Mexico City on 29 to 30 April. In conclusion, Mr Healey said that the council had had further discussion about the date of implementation of the VAT sixth directive.

More community news

Information on European community matters and about member states can often be found in other sections of *Trade and Industry*. For this week's additional news, turn to the following pages:

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Commission submit sheepmeat regime to council

New proposals for establishing a common market organisation for mutton and lamb have recently been submitted to the council of ministers by the European commission. They include free trade in mutton and lamb between member states, without monetary compensatory amounts to nullify currency movements, an annual basic price, initially worked out on average price levels in each member state in the previous marketing year, a production premium to producers in certain regions, private storage aid to producers to be considered when the market price drops below 90 per cent of the basic price and eventually variable levies on imports of sheepmeat into the community, and no official support buying. There would be the normal safeguard clause allowing imports to be controlled if community markets were disturbed.

The commission says that the proposals will not impose new import restrictions on New Zealand lamb, nor will they involve pushing up market prices for lamb through intervention. They are designed to bring trade in mutton and lamb and live animals into line with other agricultural commodities covered by the common agricultural policy, and the package would replace the existing deficiency payments system in the UK.

The commission feels that a production premium would be necessary otherwise liberalising trade in sheepmeat could lead to considerable hardship for producers in certain areas. The commission would review the workings of this premium before 31 December 1981, either cancelling or modifying it, to which the council would have to respond by 31 March 1982. The premiums would be paid from the community budget.

The variable levy on imports would be fixed monthly, representing the difference between the community basic price, but could not be more than the present 20 per cent gatt binding for sheepmeat imports and the world offer price. The proposed system would replace the existing customs duty only when the offer price of the imports exceeded 60 per cent of the community basic price.

The levy would diminish as world market prices rose so reducing the charge on imports.

Additional international road haulage permits available

William Rodgers, Secretary of State for Transport, announced on 18 April arrangements for allocating additional road haulage permits now available for West Germany, Italy and France.

There is a quota increase for West Germany from 8250 to 8660, and the 424 permits surrendered by hauliers in exchange for the additional EEC permits; for Italy, a quota increase from 4850 to 5950, announced last December; and for France, 2163 permits surrendered by hauliers in exchange for additional EEC permits.

Existing operators in West Germany with an allocation of West German general quota permit will be entitled to an increase of four permits if allocated 30 or less, eight permits if allocated 31 to 50, and 10 permits if allocated over 50, for journeys terminating in West Germany. No applications are necessary. The International Road Freight Office (IRFO) will notify operators of the increase to which they are entitled.

Operators who do not at present receive West German general quota permits but who made use of the co-operation quota system in 1977 may apply for up to eight permits for journeys terminating in West Germany. Application forms available from IRFO should be completed and returned to that office by 12 May.

Operators with an allocation of Italian general quota permits will be entitled to an increase of four permits where their existing allocation is 19 permits, or less, and six permits in all other cases. No applications are necessary as IRFO will notify hauliers of the increase to which they are entitled. Operators in receipt of an allocation of French general quota permits who do not at present receive Italian general quota permits may apply for an allocation provided they are willing to use permits from their French allocation for all transit journeys through France.

Letters of application for an Italian allocation, which must reach IRFO by 12 May, should state the number of Italian permits per annum required and give agreement to that number of permits being withdrawn from their French allocation for the transit journeys to Italy. In the light of the total number of permits applied for, IRFO will decide whether applications can be met in full or only partially and advise operators accordingly.

Operators with an allocation of French quota permits will be entitled to an increase of one permit where their allocation is eight permits or less and two permits in all other cases.

Commercial representation guide

British commercial representation overseas
April 1978

Before you go abroad . . .

Commercial departments of the British embassies, high commission offices and consulates listed in this guide can be of considerable help to the British business man travelling abroad on export business. They can assist him with introductions, advice on local conditions and help generally in achieving the purpose of his visit. But they are better able to help if told in advance about the visit, its purpose and the nature of any assistance likely to be required of them. Such advance notification to commercial departments is best sent through one of the offices listed in the adjacent column and intending business travellers are advised to contact the nearest of these offices at an early stage in arranging visits abroad, These offices will not only notify the visits to the commercial departments concerned but can also provide travellers with information about overseas markets before departure.

On arrival overseas the business traveller is advised to telephone the commercial department to fix an appointment with the appropriate commercial officer.

'Hints to business men'

These booklets are available for most of the countries listed price £1 each. British business men who intend visiting any of the countries on export business may obtain copies over the counter from one of the offices listed in the adjacent column or by mail order, cash with order (p & p 20p on orders of £1, 30p on orders of £1 to £4, 40p on orders of £4 to £7.50p, free on orders over £7.50), or direct from BOTB's Publication Sales Unit, Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade

Poste restante and telex facilities

Business men visiting overseas markets may, if they wish, have their mail addressed care of the commercial department of the British embassy/high commission/consulate in the country they are visiting. This facility is available during normal business hours only and business men intending to use it are requested to give adequate notice to the overseas commercial department beforehand, or alternatively advise one of the offices listed in the adjacent column. Where public telex facilities are not freely available, commercial departments will, if possible, allow visiting business men who wish urgently to get in touch with their firms to use the post's telex facilities on a repayment basis.

Initial inquiries

Information in this list is for the benefit of exporters travelling abroad. All commercial inquiries should be addressed initially to the nearest government office providing services for UK exporters (see below). A great deal of overseas commercial information is on record and can be supplied immediately.

Offices providing services for UK exporters

British Overseas Trade Board

Export Services and Promotions Division
Department of Trade
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU.
Tel. 01-248 5757, telex 886143 DTI EXPORT LDN

Export sections of Department of Industry regional offices

Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Office
Priestley House, 1 Park Row, Leeds LS1 5LF.
Tel. 0532 443171, telex 557925 DTI LEEDS

Northern Regional Office
Stanegate House, 2 Groat Market, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 1YN. Tel. 0632 24722, telex 53178 DTI NTYNE

Cumbria District Office
Town Hall, Cockermouth, Cumbria CA13 9NP.
Tel. 0900 823498, telex 64173 DTI COCKERMOUTH

North-Western Regional Office
Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester M1 4BA.
Tel. 061-236 2171, telex 667104 DTI MCHR

West-Midlands Regional Office
Ladywood House, Stephenson Street, Birmingham B2 4DT. Tel. 021-632 4111, telex 337021 DTI BHAM

East-Midlands Regional Office
Severns House, 20 Middle-Pavement, Nottingham NG1 7DW. Tel. 0602 56181, telex 37143 DTI NOTG

South-Western Regional Office
The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2PB.
Tel. 0272 291071, telex 44214 DTI BRISTOL

Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland Department of Commerce
Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX.
Tel. 0232 34488, telex 747025 GOVCOMM BELFAST

Scotland

Export Office for Scotland
Scottish Economic Planning Department
Alhambra House, 45 Waterloo Street, Glasgow G2 6AT.
Tel. 041-248 2855, telex 77583 SEPD GLASGOW

Wales

Welsh Office Industry Department
Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff CF4 4YL.
Tel. 0222 62131, telex 49267 WOCARD G

This guide is prepared for the British Overseas Trade Board by the Department of Trade's Export Services and Promotions Division and published half-yearly by 'Trade and Industry'. Inquiries about the list should be made to British Overseas Trade Board, Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7406 or 211).

AFGHANISTAN: British Embassy, Karte Parwan, Kabul. Tel 30511/3.

ALGERIA: British Embassy, Residence Cassiopee, Batiment B, 7, Chemin des Glycines, Algiers (postal address BP43, Alger Gare). Tel 605601/605411, 605038, 605831, telex 52872 a/b PRODROME ALGER.

ARGENTINA: British Embassy, Luis Agote 2412/52, Buenos Aires (postal address Casilla de Correo 2050, Buenos Aires). Tel 80-7071/9, telex 121666 a/b 121666 ARPROBA.

AUSTRALIA: British High Commission, Commonwealth Avenue, Canberra, ACT 2600. Tel 730422, telex AA62222 a/b UKREP AA62222.

Sydney: British Consulate-General, Gold Fields House, Sydney Cove, Sydney, Australia 2000, NSW. Tel 27-7521, telex 71 20680 a/b BRITN AA20680.

Melbourne: British Consulate-General, The Colonial Mutual Life Building, 330 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia 3000. Tel 602-1877, telex 71 30660 a/b BRITN AA30660.

Brisbane: British Consulate-General, BP North House, 193 North Quay, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia 4000. Tel 2214933 (STD area code 07), telex 7140556 a/b BRITN AA40556.

Perth: British Consulate-General, Prudential Building, 95 St George's Terrace, Perth, Western Australia 6000. Tel 215611 and 217891, telex 71 92493 a/b BRITN 71 92493.

Adelaide: British Consulate-General, 8th Floor, 70 Pirie Street, Adelaide, South Australia, 5000, Tel 2234572, telex 82543 a/b BRITN AA 82543.

AUSTRIA: British Embassy, Reisnerstrasse 40, A-1030 Vienna 3. Tel 731575/9, telex 13410 and 12810 a/b BRITEM A.

BAHAMAS: British High Commission, Bitco Building, Third Floor, East Street, Nassau (postal address PO Box N 7516, Nassau). Tel 57471/4 area code 80932, telex 20112 a/b UKREP, Nassau.

BAHRAIN: British Embassy, Government Road-North Manama, Bahrain Tel 54002 (Four lines), telex GJ8213 a/b 8213 PRODRO GJ.

BANGLADESH: British High Commission, DIT Building Annexe, Dilkhusha (PO Box 90), Dacca-2. Tel 243251-3, 244216-8, 246867.

BARBADOS: British High Commission, 147/9 Roebuck Street (PO Box 676c), Bridgetown. Tel 63525, telex WB219 a/b UKREP, BRI WB 219.

BELGIUM: British Embassy, Britannia House, Rue Joseph II 28, 1040 Brussels. Tel 2191165, telex 22703 a/b BRITEM B.

Antwerp: British Consulate-General, Haven-building, Postbus No. 6, Van Schoonbekeplein 6, B-2000 Antwerp. Tel (031) 326940, 328829, 321698.
Brussels is the main commercial post and central point for British trade promotion work in Belgium, Antwerp has only limited facilities.

BENIN: There is no resident mission in Benin. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British High Commission in Accra, Ghana.

BERMUDA: British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British Trade Development Office, New York.

BOLIVIA: British Embassy, Avenida Arce 2732-2754 (Casilla 694), La Paz. Tel 51400 and 29404, telex BX 5228 a/b PRODROME BX 5228.

BOTSWANA: British High Commission, Private Bag 23, Gaborone. Tel 2483/5, telex JX 7870 a/b HIGHCOM J7870.

BRAZIL: British Embassy, Avenida das Nacoes, Lote 8 (Caixa Postal 07-0586), Brasilia DF. Tel Brasilia 25 2710, 225 2625, 225 2985, 225 2545, 225 2745, telex (061) 1360 a/b 61136 OEING BR.

Rio de Janeiro: British Consulate-General, Praia do Flamengo 284-2° andar Rio de Janeiro GB (Caixa Postal 669-ZC-00). Tel 225-7252, telex 02121577 a/b 2121577 EING BR.

Sao Paulo: British Consulate-General, Avenida Paulista 1938 — 17° andar, 01310, Sao Paulo (Caixa Postal 846) Sao Paulo, SP. Tel 287-7722, telex 011-21384 a/b 1121384 BRIT.

BRUNEI: British High Commission, Room 45, 5th Floor, Hong Kong Bank Chambers, Jalan Chevalier, Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei. Tel 26001 and 26002, telex BRU 211 a/b UKREP, BU 211.

BULGARIA: British Embassy, Boulevard Marshal Tolbukhin 65-67, Sofia. Tel 885361/2, telex 22363 a/b PRODROME SOFIA.

BURMA: British Embassy, 80 Strand Road (PO Box 638), Rangoon. Tel 15700.

BURUNDI: There is no resident mission in Burundi. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British Embassy, Kinshasa, Zaire.

CAMEROON: British Consulate, Rue Alfred Saker (postal address: BP 1016, **Douala**, Cameroon). Tel 42 21 77 and 42 22 45, telex 5353 a/b BRITAIN 5353 KN.

CANADA: British High Commission, 80 Elgin Street, **Ottawa K1P 5K7**, Ontario. Tel 237-1530, telex 0533318 a/b UKREP OTT.

Montreal: British Consulate General, 635 Dorchester Boulevard West, Montreal H3B 1R6. Tel 866-5863, telex 055-61224 a/b BRITAIN, MTL.

Toronto: British Consulate General, 8th Floor, 200 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5H 3E3. Tel 593-1290, telex 02-29531 a/b BRITAIN, TOR.

Vancouver: British Consulate General, 4th Floor, Bank of Nova Scotia Building, 602 West Hastings Street, Vancouver BC, V6B 1P6, British Columbia. Tel 683-4421, telex 04-51287 a/b BRITAIN, VCR.

Halifax: British Consulate, 10th Floor, Centennial Building, 1645 Granville Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Tel 422-7488, telex 019-21634 a/b BRITAIN, HFX.

Edmonton: British Consulate-General, Suite 1404, Three McCauley Plaza, 10025 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 156. Tel 428-0375, telex 037-2421 a/b BRITAIN, EDM.

Winnipeg: British Government Trade Office, York Centre, Suite 245-175, Hargrave Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 3R8. Tel 942-3151, telex 075-7814 a/b BRITAIN, WPG.

CAPE VERDE: There is no resident mission in Cape Verde. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British Embassy in Dakar, Senegal.

CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE: There is no resident mission in the Central African Empire. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British Consulate, Douala, Cameroon.

CHAD: There is no resident mission in Chad: the British ambassador resides at London (the Foreign and Commonwealth office). Commercial inquiries should be addressed in the first instance to Commercial Relations and Exports Division, Department of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Tel 01-215 5334.

CHILE: British Embassy, La Concepcion 177 Providencia (Postal address: Casilla 72-D), **Santiago.** Tel 239166, telex 40072 a/b 40072 PROST CL.

CHINA: British Embassy, 11 Kuang Hua Lu, Chien Kou Men Wai, **Peking.** Tel 521961/4.

COLOMBIA: British Embassy, Calle 38, 13-35 Pisos 9-11, **Bogota.** (*Airmail address:* Apartado Aereo 4508, Bogota.) Tel 698100, telex 44503 a/b BRIT CO.

CONGO: There is no resident mission in Congo. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British Embassy in Kinshasa, Zaire.

COSTA RICA: British Embassy, Paseo Colon, 3202, Apartado 10056, **San Jose.** Tel 21-56-88, telex 2169 a/b 2169 PRODROM.

CUBA: British Embassy, Edificio Bolivar, Capdevila, 101-103, e Morro y Prado, **Havana.** Tel 61-5681 (postal address: c/o Apartado 528, Administracion de Correos No 1 Mexico 1, DF Mexico.)

CYPRUS: British High Commission, Alexander Pallis Street, PO Box 1978, **Nicosia.** Tel 73131/5, telex 2208 a/b UKREPNIC.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: British Embassy, Thunovska ulice 14, Mala Strana 118 00 **Prague 1.** Tel 533347/9, 533340 and 533370, telex 121011 a/b 121011 PRDM C.

DENMARK: British Embassy, 36-40 Kastelsvej, DK-2100 **Copenhagen O.** Tel (01) 14 46 00, tlex 19908 a/b 19908 BRIEMB DK.
There is also an honorary consul in the **Faroe Islands** *at Torshavn who sees British business visitors.*
British Consulate, Yviri vid Strand 17 (PO Box 49) DK—3800, **Torshavn**, Faroe Islands. Tel Bryggjan 13510, telex 81258 a/b MARRCO FA.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: British Embassy, Avenida Independencia No 84 (Apartado 1352), **Santo Domingo.** Tel 682-3128/9, telex 2020075 a/b PRODROME 3460075.

ECUADOR: British Embassy (opposite Hotel Quito), Gonzalez Suarez 111, **Quito** (postal address: Casilla 314, Quito). Tel 230070/3, telex 308-02-2138, direct dialling a/b 2138 PRODQT ED.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA: There is no resident mission in Equatorial Guinea. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British Consulate in Douala, Cameroon.

EGYPT, ARAB REPUBLIC OF: British Embassy, Ahmed Raghab Street, Garden City, **Cairo.** Tel 20850/9.

EL SALVADOR: British Embassy, 13a Avenida Norte (Bis), No. 611, Colonia Duenas, **San Salvador.** (Postal address Embajada Britanica, Apartado (cc) 2350, San Salvador, El Salvador, Central America). Tel 219106, 220590, 223945, telex 20133 a/b PRODSALV.

ETHIOPIA: British Embassy, Papassinos Building, Ras Desta Damtew Avenue, PO Box 858, **Addis Ababa.** Tel 151166 and 151252/3.

FIJI: British High Commission, Civic Centre, Stinson Parade (PO Box 1355), **Suva** (UKREP SUVA). Tel 311033, telex FJ 2129 a/b UKREP FJ 2129.

FINLAND: British Embassy, Uudenmaankatu 16-20, **Helsinki 12.** Tel 12574, telex 121122 a/b UKHKI SF.

FRANCE: British Embassy, 35 Rue du Faubourg St Honore, **75008 Paris.** Tel 266-91-42, telex 650264 a/b INFORM PARIS.

Bordeaux: British Consulate-General, 15 Cours de Verdun, 33081 Bordeaux Cedex. Tel 52-28-35/6, telex 570440 a/b BRITAIN BORDX.

Lille: British Consulate-General, 11 Square Dutilleul, 59800 Lille. Tel 52-87-90, telex 820669 a/b 820669 BRITAIN LILLE.

Lyon: British Consulate-General, 24 Rue Childebert, 69 288 Lyon Cddex 1, Rhone. Tel 375967/8, telex 8022-330254 a/b BRITAIN LYON.

Marseilles: British Consulate-General, 24 Avenue du Prado, 13006 Marseilles 6e (Bouches du Rhonee). Tel (91) 534332, telex 420307 a/b BRITAIN MARSL.

Strasbourg: British Consulate-General, 10 Rue du General de Castelinau, 67007 Strasbourg Cedex. Tel 88-366491, telex 870995 a/b BRISTRA STRBG.

GABON: There is no resident mission in Gabon. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British Consulate in Douala, Cameroon.

GAMBIA, THE: British High Commission, 78B Wellington Street, PO Box 507, **Banjul.** Tel 395, telex GV 211 a/b UKREP GV 211.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC: British Embassy, 108 **Berlin,** Unter den Linden 32/34. Tel 225-431, telex 113171 and 113172 a/b BEBERDD.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF: British Embassy, 5300 **Bonn,** Friedrich-Ebert Allee 77. Tel 234061, telex 886887, 8869561 a/b BRINF-D.

Berlin: British Consulate-General, Berlin 1000 12, Uhlandstrasse 7/8. Tel 3095295, telex 184268 a/b UKBLN D.

Dusseldorf: British Consulate-General, 4000 Dusseldorf 20, Nordsternhaus, Georg-Glock-Strasse 14. Tel 434281-5, telex 8584855 a/b 8584855 COM D.

Frankfurt: British Consulate-General, 6 Frankfurt/Main, Bockenheimer Landstrasse 51-53. Tel 720406, telex 414932 a/b UKFFT D.

Hamburg: British Consulate-General, 2 Hamburg 13, Harvestehuderweg 8a. Tel 446071/5, telex 213562 a/b BRHBG.

Hanover: British Consulate-General, 3 Hanover, Uhlemeyer Strasse 9 and 11. Tel 327641/5, telex 923263 a/b BCGHN D.

Munich: British Consulate-General, 8 Munich 40 Amalienstrasse 62. Tel 394015/9, telex 529959 a/b UKMUN D.

Stuttgart: British Consulate-General, 7 Stuttgart 1, Kriegsbergstrasse 28. Tel 293216/8, telex 722397 a/b 722397 UKST D.

GHANA: British High Commission, Barclays Bank Building, High Street (PO Box 296), **Accra.** Tel 64123 and 64134. The PO Box number must be used for all correspondence.

GREECE: British Embassy, 1 Ploutarchou Street, **Athens** 139. Tel 736211 (10 lines), telex 216440 a/b 216440 LION GR.

GUATEMALA: British Consulate, Edificio Maya, Via 5, No. 4-50, 8° Piso, Zona 4, **Guatemala City.** Tel 61329 and 64375, telex 5279 a/b 5279 BRITON GU.

GUINEA: There is no resident mission in Guinea. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British Embassy in Dakar, Senegal.

GUINEA-BISSAU: There is no resident mission in Guinea-Bissau. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British Embassy in Dakar, Senegal.

GUYANA: British High Commission, 44 Main Street, (PO Box 625), **Georgetown.** Tel 65881/4, telex GY221 a/b 221 UKREP GY.

HAITI: There is no resident mission in Haiti. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British High Commission in Kingston, Jamaica.
There is a part-time British vice consul in Port-au-Prince, Haiti who sees British business visitors: 21 Avenue Marie-Jeanne, Cite de l'Exposition, PO Box 1302, Port-au-Prince (tel 2-1227 and 2-2225, telex TT 3490259).

HONDURAS: There is no resident mission in Honduras. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British Embassy in San Jose, Costa Rica.

HONG KONG: British Trade Commission, PO Box 528, 9th Floor, Gammon House, 12 Harcourt Road, **Hong Kong.** ('Uktrade, Hong Kong.') Tel 5-229541, telex HX73031 a/b UKTRA HX.

HUNGARY: British Embassy, Harmincad Utca 6, **Budapest V.** Tel 182-888, telex 224527 a/b 224527 BRIT H.

ICELAND: British Embassy, Laufasvegur 49, **Reykjavik.** Tel 15883/4, telex 2037 a/b 2037 UKREYK IS.

INDIA: British High Commission in India, Chanakyapuri, **New Delhi,** 110021. Tel 690371, telex 2135 a/b UKREP ND 2135.

Calcutta: British Deputy High Commission, 1 Ho Chi Minh Sarani, PO Box 9073, Calcutta, 700016. Tel 44-5171.

Bombay: British Deputy High Commission, PO Box 815, Mercantile Bank Buildings, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay, 400023. Tel 274874, telex 011-2850 a/b 011-2850 UKREP BY.

Madras: British Deputy High Commission, PO Box 3710, 150A Anna Salai, Madras, 2-600002. Tel 83136.

INDONESIA: British Embassy, Jalan Thamrim 75, **Jakarta.** Tel 341091/8, telex 46166 a/b 46166 PRODROME IA

IRAN: British Embassy, Avenue Ferdowsi, (PO Box No. 1513), **Tehran.** Tel 645011/14 and 646017, telex 212493 a/b 212493 PROD IR.

IRAQ: British Embassy, Shaheen Building, Kard Al-Pasha Sa'adoon Street, **Baghdad.** Tel 99001/3.

ISRAEL: British Embassy, 192 Hayarkon Street, **Tel Aviv** 63405. Tel (03) 249171-8, telex 33559 a/b PRODR IL.

ITALY: British Embassy, Via XX Settembre 80A, 1 00187 **Rome.** Tel 4755551-5, telex 8023-61049 a/b 61049 PRDROME.

Milan: British Consulate-General, Via San Paolo 7, 1-20121 Milan. Tel 803442-6, telex 8023-31528 a/b 31528 BRITAIN.
Milan is the main commercial post and central point for British trade promotion work in Italy.

Florence: British Consulate, Palazzo Castelbarco Lungarno Corsini 2, 1 50123 Florence. Tel 263556, telex 57270 a/b 57270 BRITAIN.

Genoa: British Consulate-General, Via XII Ottobre 2, 1 16121 Genoa. Tel 564833, telex 27689 a/b 27689 BRITAIN.

Naples and Bari: British Consulate-General, Via Francesco Crispi 122, 1-80122 Naples. Tel 209227, 663320 and 682482, telex 71330 a/b 71330 BRITAIN.

Palermo: British Consulate, Palazzo Vassallo, Via Marchese di Villabianca 9, 1 90143 Palermo. Tel 253364-6, telex 91111 a/b 91111 BRITAIN.

Turin: British Consulate, Corso Vittorio Emanuele 1 (Angolo Corso Massimo d'Azeglio), I 10125 Turin. Tel 657676/7, telex 8023-23464 a/b 23464 BRITAIN.

Venice: British Consulate: Postal address – PO Box 679 30100 Venice; callers – Accademia Dorsoduro 1051, 30123 Venice. Tel 27408, telex 41283 a/b 41283 BRITAIN.

IVORY COAST: British Embassy, Fifth Floor, Immeuble Shell, Avenue Lamblin, **Abidjan.** (Postal address: Boite Postale 2581, Abidjan.) Tel. 22-66-15, 32-27-76 and 32-49-80, telex 706 a/b PRODROME ABIDJAN.

JAMAICA: British High Commission, PO Box 575, Trafalgar Road, **Kingston 10,** Jamaica (Britcom, Kingston). Tel 92-69050, telex 291 2110 a/b UKREP, KIN JA.

JAPAN: British Embassy, 1 Ichibancho, Chiyoda-ku, **Tokyo** 102. Tel (03) 265-5511, telex J.22755 a/b PRODROME.

Osaka: British Consulate-General, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Building, 45 Awajimachi, 4-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka 541. Tel (06) 231-3355/7, telex 522 5167 a/b BRIOSA.

JIBUTI: There is no resident mission in Jibuti. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British Embassy in Sana'a, Yemen Arab Republic.

JORDAN: British Embassy, King Hussein Street, PO Box 6062, **Amman.** Tel 37374-5.

KENYA: British High Commission. PO Box 30133, 13th Floor, Bruce House, Standard Street, **Nairobi.** Tel 335944, telex 22219 a/b UKREP, NRB.

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF: British Embassy, **Seoul** British Embassy, Seoul BFPO3 via BFPO1 Forces Airmail. Tel 75-7341/3, telex K27320 a/b PRODROM K27320.

KUWAIT: British Embassy, PO Box 300 SaFat, **Kuwait.** Tel 439221/2.

LAOS: British Embassy, Rue Pandit J. Nehru, PO Box 224, **Vientiane.** Tel 2333 and 2374.

LEBANON: British Embassy, Avenue de Paris Ras Beirut, **Beirut.** Tel 36.41.08, telex 20465 a/b PRODROM 20465 LE.

LESOTHO: British High Commission, PO Box 521, **Maseru.** Tel 3961, telex Lesotho 343 a/b 343BB.

LIBERIA: British Embassy, PO Box 120, Mamba Point, **Monrovia.** Tel 21055, 21107, 21491, telex 4287 a/b PRODROM LIB.

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA – THE POPULAR SOCIALIST: British Embassy, Sharia Gamal Abdul Nasser, **Tripoli.** Tel 31191/5, telex 20296 a/b 20296 BRITEMB -LY

LEICHTENSTEIN: There is no resident mission in Leichtenstein. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the Directorate of British Export Promotion in Zurich, Switzerland.

LUXEMBOURG: British Embassy. 28 Boulevard Royal, **Luxembourg.** Tel 29864/66, telex 3443 a/b 3443 PRODRO LU.

MADAGASCAR: British Consulate, 5 Rue Robert Ducrocq, BP 167, Antananarivo, **Madagascar.** Tel 251-51, telex 22334 a/b Landis Tana.

MALAWI: British High Commission, Blantyre Office, Victoria Avenue, PO Box 479, **Blantyre.** Tel 33022.

MALAYSIA: British High Commission (PO Box 1030), 13th Floor, Wisma Damansara, Jalan Semantan, **Kuala Lumpur.** Tel 941533, telex MA 30245 a/b UKREP MA30245.

MALDIVE ISLANDS: There is no resident mission in the Maldive Islands. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British High Commission in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

MALI: There is no resident mission in Mali. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British Embassy in Dakar, Senegal.

MALTA: British High Commission, 7 St Anne Street, **Floriana.** Tel Central 21285/6/7, telex 249 UKREP MW.

MAURITANIA: There is no resident mission in Mauritania, British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British Embassy in Dakar, Senegal.

MAURITIUS: British High Commission, PO Box 586, Cerne House, Chaussee, **Port Louis.** Tel 20201, telex IW 266 a/b UKREP IW 266.

MEXICO: British Embassy, Lerma 71, Col Cuauhtemoc, PO Box 96 Bis., **Mexico City,** 5 DF. Tel 5114880/5 and 5143327, telex 1771185 a/b 1771185 UKEMMX, 1773093 a/b 1773093 UKEMMX.

MONGOLIA: British Embassy, 30 Enkh Taivny Gudamzh (PO Box 703), **Ulan Bator,** The People's Republic of Mongolia. Tel 51033.

MOROCCO: British Consulate-General, 60 Boulevard d'Anfa (Boite Postale 762), **Casablanca.** Tel 61440/1, telex 22781 M a/b BRITAIN 22781 M.

MOZAMBIQUE: British Embassy, Av Vladimir I Lenine 310, Caixa Postal 55, **Maputo.** Tel 26011/12, telex 6–265 a/b PROMA MO.

NEPAL: British Embassy, Lainchaur (PO Box 106), **Kathmandu.** Tel 11081, 11588/9.

NETHERLANDS: British Embassy, Lange Voorhout 10, **The Hague.** Tel 645800, telex 31600 a/b 31600 BEMB NL.

Amsterdam: British Consulate-General, Johannes Vermeerstraat 7, Amsterdam. Tel 739143 (4 lines), telex 15117 a/b 15117 UKAMS NL.

NEW ZEALAND: British High Commission, Reserve Bank of New Zealand Building, 9th Floor, 2 The Terrace, **Wellington 1** (postal address PO Box 369). Tel 726-049, telex NZ 3325 a/b NZ 3325.

Auckland: British Consulate-General, 9th Floor, Norwich Union Building, 179 Queen Street Auckland, 1 (mailing address Private bag, Auckland, 1). Tel 32-973, telex 2412 a/b BRIT N NZ 2412.

Christchurch: British Commercial Representative, PO Box 1762, Christchurch.

NICARAGUA: There is no resident mission in Nicaragua. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British Embassy in San Jose, Costa Rica.

NIGER: There is no resident mission in Niger. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British Embassy in Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

NIGERIA: British High Commission 16 Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island, **Lagos** (postal address: Private Mail Bag 12136, Lagos, Nigeria). Tel. 51630/1/2, telex 21247 a/b 21247 UKREP NG.

Ibadan: Office of the British Deputy High Commissioner, Finance Corporation Building, Lebabon Street, Ibadan. Tel 21551, telex 31102 a/b BHC IBN (NG) (postal address: Private Mail Bag 5010, Ibadan).

Kaduna: Office of the British Deputy High Commissioner, United Bank for Africa Building, Hospital Road, Kaduna. Tel 22573/5, telex 71104 a/b 71104 BHCKAD NG (postal address: Private mail bag 2096, Kaduna).

NORWAY: British Embassy. Thomas Heftyesgate 8, **Oslo, 2.** Tel 563890/7, telex 11575 a/b 11575 UKOSL N.

Bergen: British Consulate, Slottsgaten 1, 5015 Bergen, Tel 217033. telex 42660 a/b 42660 UK BGN N.

OKINAWA PREFECTURE: British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British Consulate-General, **Osaka,** Japan.

OMAN: British Embassy, **Muscat** (postal address PO Box 300, Muscat). Tel 722411, telex Muscat 3216 a/b PRODROME 3216.

PAKISTAN: British Embassy, Diplomatic Enclave, Ramma 5 (PO Box 1122). **Islamabad.** Tel 22131/5.

Karachi: British Consulate-General, York Place, Runnymede Lane, Port Trust Estate, Clifton, Karachi-6. Tel 53 20 41/46.
Commercial matters concerning the northern areas, including the provinces of Punjab and North West Frontier, are dealt with by the Embassy, and for Sind and Baluchistan provinces by the consulate at Karachi.

PANAMA: British Embassy, Via Espana 120, **Panama City** (postal address: Apartado 889, Panama City, Panama). Tel Panama City 23-0451, telex 3481020 a/b PROPANA.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA: British High Commission, United Church Building (3rd floor), Douglas Street, **Port Moresby** (postal address PO Box 739, Port Moresby). Tel 212500, telex NE 22142 a/b UKREP 22142.

PARAGUAY: British Embassy, 25 de Mayo 171, **Asuncion** (postal address Casilla de Correo 404, Asuncion). Tel 49146 and 44472, telex 139 a/b PRODROME 139 PY.

PERU: British Embassy, Edificio Pacifico-Washington, Plaza Washington, Avenida Arequipa (sextra cuadra), **Lima** (postal address PO Box 854, Lima). Tel 283830, telex 25230 a/b 25230 PU PRODROME.

PHILIPPINES: British Embassy, Electra House, 115-117 Esteban Street, Legaspi Village, Makati, Metro **Manila,** (postal address PO Box 1970 MCC). Tel 8910-51/8, telex 3282 a/b 3282 PRODOME PN.

POLAND: British Embassy, **Aleja Roz 1, Warsaw.** Tel 281001-5, telex 813694 a/b 813694 PROD PL.

PORTUGAL: British Embassy, Rua de S. Domingos a Lapa 35-39, **Lisbon 3.** Tel 661191/5, telex 12278 a/b 12278 PROLIS P.

Oporto: Consul Commercial, Avenida da Boavista 3072. Tel 02-684789.

QATAR: British Embassy, PO Box 3, **Doha.** Tel 321991/4, telex DH4205 a/b 4205 PRODRO DH.

ROMANIA: British Embassy, 24, Strada Jules Michelet **Bucharest.** Tel 111635/6, telex 011-295 a/b 11295 PRODM R.

RWANDA: There is no resident mission in Rwanda. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British Embassy in Kinshasa, Zaire.

SAUDI ARABIA: British Embassy, Jedda Towers, Citibank Building (PO Box 393). **Jedda.** Tel 27306 and 27122, telex 401043 PRODROM SJ.

SENEGAL: British Embassy, 20 Rue du Docteur Guillet (BP 6025), **Dakar.** Tel 27051, telex 548 a/b PRODROM, SG.

SEYCHELLES: British High Commission, Victoria House (3rd floor), PO Box 161, **Victoria.** Tel 23055/6, telex 269 a/b UKREP SZ.

SIERRA LEONE: British High Commission, Standard Bank, Sierra Leone Ltd., Building, Wallace Johnson Street, **Freetown.** Tel 23961-5, telex 3235 a/b 3235 UKREP SL.

SINGAPORE: British High Commission, Tanglin Circus, **Singapore 10** (postal address Tanglin PO Box 19). Tel 639333, telex RS 21218 a/b UKREP SP RS 21218.

SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC: British Embassy, Waddada Xasan Geeddi Abtoow 7/8, PO Box 1036, **Mogadishu.** Tel 22088/9 and 34072/3, telex Mogadishu 617 a/b PRODROME MOG SM.

SOUTH AFRICA, REPUBLIC OF: British Embassy, 6 Hill Street, Arcadia, **Pretoria** 0002. Tel 74-3121, telex 3641 a/b 3641 SA.

Johannesburg: British Consulate-General, 5th Floor, Nedbank Mall, 145/7 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg 2000 or PO Box 10101, Tel 218161, telex 8-7115 a/b 8-7115JH.
Johannesburg is the senior commercial post and the central point for British trade promotion work in South Africa.

Cape Town: British Consulate-General, 11th Floor, African Eagle Centre, 2 St Georges Street, PO Box 1346, Cape Town 8000. Tel 41-1466/8, telex 5-7447CT a/b 5-7447CT.

Durban: British Consulate General, 7th Floor, Barclays Bank Building, Field Street, Durban 4001. Tel 313131 (five lines), telex 6-2428 a/b 6-2428 SA.

SPAIN: British Embassy, Calle de Fernando el Santo 16, **Madrid 4.** Tel 419-0200/12, telex 27656 a/b 27656 INGLAE.

Algeciras: British Consulate General, Avenida Francesco Franco II. Tel 661600, 661604, telex 78079 a/b BRAGLG E.

Barcelona: British Consulate-General, Edificio Torre de Barcelona, Avenida Generalisimo Franco 477 (13 Floor), Apartado de Correos 12111, Barcelona 36. Tel 3222151 (5 lines), telex 52799 a/b 52799 BRBARE.

Bilbao: British Consulate-General, Alameda Urquijo 2-8, Bilbao 8. Tel 4157600, 4157711, 4157722, telex 32446 a/b 32446 BRBIL.

Vigo: British Vice-Consulate, Plaza de Compostela No. 23 (6°), (Apartado 49), Vigo. Tel 211450.

Las Palmas: British Consulate, Edificio Hocasa, 6 Piso, Calle Alfredo L. Jones, 33 (PO Box 2020). Las Palmas, Gran Canaria, Canary Islands. Tel 262508, telex 95276 a/b 95276 BRTLP(E).

SRI LANKA: British High Commission, Galle Road, Kollupitiya, **Colombo 3** (postal address PO Box 1433, Colombo). Tel 27611/17, telex 1101 a/b UKREP, COLOMBO.

SUDAN: British Embassy, PO Box 801, New Abouleia Building, Barlaman Avenue, **Khartoum.** Tel 70760, 70766-9.

SURINAM: British High Commission, 44 Main Street, PO Box 625, **Georgetown,** Guyana. Tel 65881/2/3/4.
There is an honorary consul at the British Consulate at Paramaribo who sees business visitors. His address is: Van't HogerHuystraat (PO Box 1300), **Paramaribo.** Tel 72870.

SWAZILAND: British High Commission, Alister Miller Street **Mbabane** (postal address British High Commission, Private bag, Mbabane). Tel 2581, telex 2079 a/b 2079 WD.

SWEDEN: British Embassy, Skarpogatan 6-8, S-115 27 **Stockholm.** Tel 670140, telex 19340 a/b 19340 BRITEMB S.

Gothenburg: British Consulate-General, Götgatan 15, SK-411 05 Gothenburg. Tel 136277, telex 20041 a/b BRITAIN S.

Malmo: British Consulate, Lilla Nygatan 11, S-211 38 Malmo. Tel 126625.

SWITZERLAND: Directorate of British Export Promotion in Switzerland: British Consulate-General, Dufourstrasse 56, 8008 **Zurich.** Tel (01) 47 15 20/6, telex 54260 a/b 54260 UKZUR CH.
Zurich is the senior commercial post and central point for British trade promotion work in Switzerland.

Berne: British Embassy, Thunstrasse 50, 3005 Berne. Tel (031) 445021/8, telex 32687 a/b 32687 UKBNE CH.

Basle: British Consulate, PO Box No 252, Dufourstrasse 9, CH-4010 Basle. Tel (061) 235843, telex 62959 a/b UKBAL CH.

Geneva: British Consulate-General, 6th Floor, Rue de Vermont 37-39, 1211 Geneva 20. Tel (022) 343800, 332385, telex 22956 a/b 22956A (or B) UKGV CH.

SYRIA: British Embassy, Quarter Malki, 11 Mohammad Kurd Ali Street, Malki Avenue (PO Box 37), **Damascus.** Tel 332561-3.

TAHITI: There is no resident mission in Tahiti. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British Embassy in Paris, France.

Telegraphic address

Unless otherwise stated, the telegraphic addresses to be used are:

Embassies: 'Prodrome' followed by the town name.

Consular offices: 'Britain' followed by the town name.

High commission offices: 'Ukrep' followed by the town name.

But note . . .

Auckland, New Zealand: Britauck.

Bermuda: Britradev, New York.

Canada: consular offices – 'Britcon' followed by the town name, except Winnipeg which is 'Britrad' Winnipeg.

Pakistan: Britcongen-Karachi.

TANZANIA: British High Commission, Permanent House, corner Azikiwe Street/Independence Avenue, PO Box 9112, **Dar es Salaam.** Tel 29601, telex 41004 a/b 41004 UKREP.

THAILAND: British Embassy, Ploenchit Road, **Bangkok.** Tel 2527161 (Monday to Friday 0800-1630), 2527160 all other times.

TONGA: British High Commission, **Nuku'alofa.**

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: British High Commission, Furness House, 90 Independence Square, PO Box 225, **Port of Spain.** Trinidad, Tel 52861-6, telex WG3224 a/b UKREP 224.

TUNISIA: British Embassy, 5 Place de la Victoire, **Tunis.** Tel 245100, 245324, 245649, 244805, telex TUNIS 12007 a/b PRDROM 12007 TN.

TURKEY: British Embassy, Sehit Ersan Caddesix, 46a Cankaya, **Ankara.** Tel 274310/5, telex 42320 a/b PROD TR.

Istanbul: British Consulate-General, Tepebasi, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Tel 447545-9 and 498874, telex 22298 a/b BRIT IST.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES: Abu Dhabi: British Embassy, PO Box 248, Abu Dhabi. UAE. Tel 43033/4/5, telex AH2234 a/b PRODROME AH 2234.

Dubai: British Embassy, Tariq Ibn Zayed Street (PO Box 65), Dubai. UAE. Tel 31070, 31893 and 31993, telex DB 5426 a/b 5426 BRITEM DB.

UNITED STATES: British Embassy, 3100 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., **Washington** D.C. 20008. Tel HO21340 or 4621340 (area code 202), telex 892370 a/b PRODROME WSH.

New York: British Trade Development Office, 150 East 58th Street (19th and 20th floors), New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel 593-2258, area code 212, telex 126919 a/b PRODROME NYK.
New York is the senior commercial post and the central point for British trade promotion work in the USA. Export Credits Guarantee Department's representative in N. America is at the same address.

Atlanta: British Consulate-General, Suite 912, 225 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30303. Tel 524-5856/8, area code 404, telex 542517 a/b BRITAIN ATL.

Boston: British Consulate-General, Suite 4740, Prudential Tower, Boston, Massachusetts 02199. Tel 261-3060, area code 617, telex 940994 a/b BRITAIN BSN.

Chicago: British Consulate-General, 33 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60602. Tel 346-1810/17, area code 312, telex 254432 a/b BRITAIN CGO.

Cleveland: British Consulate-General, 1828 Illuminating Building, 55 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio 44113. Tel 621-7674, area code 216, telex 980126 a/b BRITAIN CLV.

Dallas: British Consulate, 813 Stemmons Tower West, 2730 Stemmons Freeway, Dallas, Texas 75207. Tel 637-3600, area code 214, telex 730382 a/b BRITAIN DAL.

Detroit: British Consulate-General, 2200 Detroit Bank and Trust Building, 211 Fort Street West, Detroit, Michigan 48226. Tel 962-4776, area code 313, telex 230158 a/b BRITAIN DET.

Houston: British Consulate-General, Suite 2250, 601 Jefferson, Houston, Texas 77002. Tel 659-6270, area code 713, telex 762-307 a/b BRITAIN HOU.

Los Angeles: British Consulate-General, 3701, Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90010. Tel 385-7381, area code 213, telex 677421 a/b BRITAIN LSA.

Philadelphia: British Consulate-General, 12 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107. Tel 92 52430/2, are code 215, telex 834636 a/b BRITAIN PhA.

San Juan: British Consulate, Room 1014, Banco Popular Center, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico. (postal address GPO Box 2157, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936). Tel 767-4435 (area code 809), telex 365270 a/b 365270 BRITAIN.

St Louis: British Consulate-General, 7th Floor, Gateway Tower, 1 Memorial Drive, St Louis, Missouri 63102. Tel Main 14688, area code 314, telex 447190 a/b BRITAIN STL.

San Francisco: British Consulate-General, 9th Floor, Equitable Life Buildings, 120 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California 94104. Tel 981-3030, area code 415, telex 340628 a/b BRITAIN SFO.

Seattle: British Consulate-General, 1216 Norton Building, 801 2nd Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98104. Tel 622-9253, area code 206, telex 329602 a/b BRITAIN SEA.

UPPER VOLTA: There is no resident mission in Upper Volta. British commercial interests are the responsibility of the British Embassy in Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

URUGUAY: British Embassy, Calle Marco Bruto 1073, **Montevideo.** Tel 791033, 791133, 799173, telex 439 a/b PRODROME UY.

USSR: British Embassy, Kutuzovsky Prospekt 7/4, **Moscow** G248. Tel 241-1033/4 (231 85 11/2 and 231 23 31 outside office hours), telex 7341 a/b PRODROME SU.

VENEZUELA: British Embassy, 12th Floor, Avenida La Estancia No. 10, Ciudad Commercial Tamanaco, Chuao, **Caracas** (postal address: Apartado 1246, Caracas). Tel 91-10-91, 91-14-77, telex 23468 a/b 23468 PROCA VE.

VIETNAM: British Embassy, 16 Pho Ly Thuong Kiet, **Hanoi.** Tel 2349 and 2510.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC: British Embassy, 13 Al Qasr al Jumhuri (PO Box 1287), **Sana'a.** Tel 5428.

YEMEN, PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF: British Embassy, 28 Ho Chi Minh Street, Khormaksar, **Aden.** Tel 24801-4.

YUGOSLAVIA: British Embassy, 46 Generala Zdanova 11000 **Belgrade.** Tel 645034, 645043, 645055, 645087, telex 11468 a/b 11468 YU PROBEL.

Zagreb: British Consulate-General, Ilica 12 (PO Box 454), 41001 Zagreb. Tel 445-522, 413-819 (Commerical section), telex 21309 a/b 21309 YU BR ZAG.

ZAIRE: British Embassy, 9 Avenue de l'Equateur, 5th Floor, (B.P. 8049), **Kinshasa.** Tel 23483/6 and 22666.

ZAMBIA: British High Commission, Independence Avenue, PO Box RW50, **Lusaka.** Tel 51122, telex 41150 a/b UKREP ZA 41150.

British trade correspondents

Trade correspondents generally give part-time service to the Departments of Trade and Industry. Often they are civil servants who have been selected to act in this capacity in addition to their normal duties; in certain other territories local businessmen undertake these functions. The extent to which British trade correspondents can assist British business visitors is therefore limited.

AFRICA, SOUTH WEST: Mr M. A. Isaacson, PO Box 29, **Windhoek,** South West Africa. Tel 7983.

BELIZE: Mr Gordon Roe, 6 Fort Street, PO Box 438, **Belize City.** Tel 2383.

FALKLAND ISLANDS: The Chief Secretary, **Stanley.**

GIBRALTAR: The Financial and Development Secretary, Government Secretariat, **Gibraltar.** Tel 70071, ext 51, telex GK 223 a/b SECRETARIAT GIBRALTAR.

GILBERT ISLANDS: The Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, PO Box 77, Bairiki, **Tarawa,** Gilbert Islands.

NEW HEBRIDES: Secretary for Financial Affairs, British Residency, **Vila.**

SANTA CRUZ: Edificio SAC1 2 do Piso, Calle Rene Moreno Esq Pari. Tel 29154.

ST HELENA: The Colonial Treasurer, The Castle, Island of St Helena, South Atlantic Ocean.

SOLOMON ISLANDS, BRITISH PROTECTORATE: British Trade Correspondent, Governor's Office, **Honiara,** Solomon Islands.

Town index

Towns with commercial representation

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Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
Accra, Ghana
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Adelaide, Australia
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Venice, Italy
Victoria, Seychelles
Vienna, Austria
Vientiane, Laos
Vigo, Spain

Warsaw, Poland
Washington, United States
Wellington, New Zealand
Winnipeg, Canada

Zagreb, Yugoslavia
Zurich, Switzerland

No applications are necessary. IRFO will notify operators of the increase to which they are entitled.

The International Road Freight Office is at 36-42 Low Friar Street, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 5XP. Waiting or mailing lists of hauliers wanting general quota permits for restrictive countries are no longer maintained.

Extension of UK-West Germany trailer scheme

As a result of proposals put forward by the Department of Transport, the West German authorities have agreed to extend the existing co-operation quota scheme to operators of unaccompanied trailers and semi-trailers. These are, for operators using the road rail system, two permits available for each unaccompanied trailer which is carried by train from either a North Sea port in Belgium or the Netherlands to Munich or beyond; or Hamburg or Bremen to Neu-Ulm or Basle or beyond, or towed from a North Sea port in Belgium or the Netherlands by a German haulier to the road/rail terminal at Cologne and carried by train to Munich or beyond.

For operators using a West German tractor one permit is available for each trailer towed by a West German haulier from a port in Belgium or the Netherlands to a destination in the Federal Lander of Nordrheim – Westfalen, Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland or Hessen, provided that the port lies on the normal route.

Operators who have already made such journeys during 1978 are entitled to permits if they can produce satisfactory evidence to this effect. Any trailer operator entitled to permits under this scheme can arrange through the International Road Freight Office (IRFO) to transfer them to the operator of complete vehicles if he so wishes.

Commission opens wood pulp dumping probe

The commission has received information indicating that dumping is being practised or that bounties or subsidies are being granted in respect of imports of certain chemical wood pulp – CCT heading ex 47.01; Nimexe codes 47.01-36, 47.01-38, 47.01-71 and 47.01-79 – originating in Canada, Finland, Sweden and the United States and that this is causing injury to a community industry.

In conjunction with the member states, the commission has begun examination of the matter at community level in accordance with regulation (EEC) 459/68 of 5 April 1968 on protection against dumping or the granting of bounties or subsidies by countries which are not members of the European Economic Community, as amended by regulation (EEC) 2011/73 and (EEC) 1411/77.

Any information relating to the matter may be sent in writing to the Commission of the European Communities, Directorate-General for External Relations, 200 rue de la Loi, B-1049 Brussels.

Interested parties may, by 12 May, make known their views in writing, in particular by replying to the questionnaire addressed to the parties known to be concerned and by providing supporting evidence.

The commission will also hear parties directly concerned who so request when making known their views to the commission, provided they can show that they have an interest sufficient to entitle them to express their views more fully.

EEC study on computers and workforce

'Computers: Conflict or Co-operation?' is the title of a seminar, based on a study recently completed by the National Computing Centre on behalf of the European Social Fund, which will take place in Birmingham on 18 May.

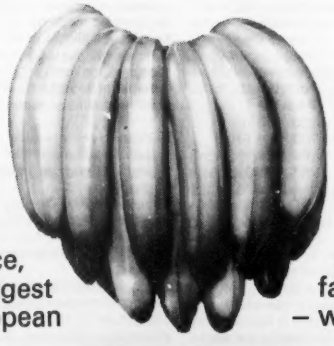
The seminar will examine the effects a computer-based system is likely to have on the quality of working life and on the attitudes of employees.

The study examined the effects of computer-based systems on employee attitudes and working skills in small and medium sized companies in the UK. It found that system designers neglect the social effects of computing and neither company managers nor trade unions do very much to remedy this neglect.

These findings will be presented at the seminar on the human and industrial relations aspects of computer-based systems, at the Birmingham Metropole Hotel.

The study included interviews with executive directors, foremen, shop stewards, skilled and unskilled employees and computer staff in

WHEN WE MOVED INTO THE NORTH SEA THEY THOUGHT WE WERE BANANAS



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small and medium sized manufacturing and stockholding firms in the UK.

As a result of the study, NCC is publishing a book giving guidelines for managers, staff and trade unions in companies introducing computer-based systems. The publication will appear later this year. For further information on the conference contact Harry Pearce, NCC, Prudential Buildings, Colmore Row, Birmingham B3 2PL, tel. 021-236 6283, and for further information on the study contact Larry Farrow, NCC, Oxford Road, Manchester M1 7ED, tel. 061-228 6333.

Minister meets consumer organisations

John Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, met representatives of consumer organisations on 19 April to discuss progress in the negotiations in Brussels on community farm prices for 1978-79. The organisations represented were the National Consumer Council, the Consumers' Association, the National Council of Social Service, the National Council of Women, the National Housewives' Association, the National Federation of Women's Institutes, and the Co-operative Womens Guild.

Speaking after the meeting Mr Silkin said 'It is essential that the council of ministers tackles the problems of structural surpluses which are so costly and wasteful. The consumer organisations told me how strongly their members felt about the over-riding need for price restraint and I took careful note of all they said.'

Article 100 : checklist of draft and adopted directives

Below we print the usual quarterly revision of our checklist showing the directives proposed, approved, or adopted under article 100 of the Treaty of Rome. The last list was published in *Trade and Industry* of 27 January. A background article on elimination of technical barriers to trade appeared in the August 1974 issue of the *European Community Commentary*.

A word on terminology. A preliminary draft is really nothing more than a working document for commission working groups, and may appear in any number of revisions. A commission proposal is the final version of the draft as submitted by the commission to the council of ministers. It too may undergo revision as a result of representations by member states at council meetings, and may even be remitted to the commission for elaboration.

A directive does not have direct internal effect, but creates obligations on the governments of the member states to ensure that its requirements are strictly and fully implemented, where necessary by national legislation. Once adopted, council directives may be adapted to technical progress by directives issued either by the commission or if necessary, by the council on a proposal from the commission.

The texts of adopted directives are published in the 'L' (Legislation) series of the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, and the text of commission proposals in the 'C' (Information and Notices) series. Preliminary drafts and council revisions of commission proposals are not published. In the list below, the dates of issue of the *Official Journal* containing texts of adopted and proposed directives are given where they are known. The journal has appeared in English only since 1 January 1973, but the English texts of adopted directives published before then (together with all other pre-accession community legislation) were issued in a series of special editions of the *Official Journal* in December 1972. Asterisks indicate where changes in the status of documents have occurred during the past quarter. The *Official Journal* is published by HM Stationery Office.

Inquiries: Mr E. W. Allen, Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, Metrology, Quality Assurance and Standards Division, Branch 1, Room 446, Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN, tel. 01-211 4275.

Subject	Reference of directive or latest draft received	Status (where applicable)
Motor vehicles		
Type approval	70/156/EEC of 6.2.70	Directive (*OJ* 23.2.70)
	COM(76)721 FINAL	Commission amending proposal (*OJ* 2.2.77)
		Directive adopted but not yet published
Rear registration plates	70/222/EEC of 20.3.70	Directive (*OJ* 6.4.70)
Sound level and exhaust system	70/157/EEC of 6.2.70	Directive (*OJ* 23.2.70)
	Adapted to technical progress by 73/350/EEC of 7.11.73	Commission directive (*OJ* 22.11.73)
	77/212/EEC of 8.3.77	Directive amending 70/157/EEC (*OJ* 12.3.77)
Fuel tanks and rear protective devices	70/221/EEC of 20.3.70	Directive (*OJ* 6.4.70)
	XI/249/75	Preliminary draft for adaptation to technical progress
	XI/260/75 Rev 2	Preliminary draft for further adaptation to technical progress
Audible warning devices	70/388/EEC of 27.7.70	Directive (*OJ* 10.8.70)
Air pollution by gases from positive ignition (spark ignition) engines	70/220/EEC of 20.3.70	Directive (*OJ* 6.4.70)
	Adapted to technical progress by 74/290/EEC of 28.5.74	Directive (*OJ* 15.6.74)
	77/102/EEC of 30.11.76	Commission directive adapting 70/220/EEC (*OJ* 3.2.77 L32)
Steering equipment	70/311/EEC of 8.6.70	Directive (*OJ* 18.6.70)
Doors	70/387/EEC of 27.7.70	Directive (*OJ* 10.8.70)
Direction indicator lamps	76/759/EEC of 27.7.76	Directive (*OJ* 27.9.76)
Suppression of radio interference produced by spark ignition engines	72/245/EEC of 20.6.72	Directive (*OJ* 6.7.72)
Installation of lighting and light signalling devices	76/756/EEC of 27.7.76	Directive (*OJ* 27.9.76)
Windscreen-wiper and windscreen-washer systems	COM(76)571 FINAL	Commission proposal
		Directive adopted but not yet published
Field of vision	COM(75)619 FINAL	Commission proposal
	Directive adopted but not yet published	(*OJ* C54 of 8.3.76)
		Directive adopted but not yet published
Rear-view mirrors	71/127/EEC of 1.3.71	Directive (*OJ* 22.3.71)
	XI/453/76	Preliminary draft
Electrical connections between vehicles and their trailers	COM(68)633 FINAL	Commission proposal withdrawn
		Further work in hand
Reverse and speedometer equipment	75/443/EEC of 26.6.75	Directive (*OJ* 26.7.75)
Electrical circuits	Work not yet started	
Maximum speed (method of determination)	Work not yet started	
Braking devices	71/320/EEC of 26.7.71	Directive (*OJ* 6.9.71)
	Adapted to technical progress by 74/132/EEC of 11.2.74	Commission directive (*OJ* 19.3.74)
	Adapted further to technical progress by 75/524/EEC of 25.7.75	Commission directive (*OJ* 8.9.75) and corrigendum (*OJ* 23.9.75)
Safety glass	COM(72)981 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 16.11.72)
Interior fittings (interior part of the passenger compartment other than interior rear view mirrors, layout of controls, roof or sliding roof, backrest and rear part of seats)	74/60/EEC of 17.12.73	Directive (*OJ* 11.2.74)
Arrangement of foot controls	XI/341/76	Preliminary draft
Identification of controls tell-tale and indicators	COM(76)571 FINAL	Commission proposal
		Directive adopted but not yet published
Tyres	COM(76)712 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 14.2.77)
Mechanical coupling equipment between vehicles and trailers	XI/14/77	Preliminary draft
Anchorages for safety belts	76/115/EEC of 18.12.75	Directive (*OJ* 30.1.76)
Emission of pollutants by motor vehicles with diesel fuelled (compression ignition) engines	72/306/EEC of 2.8.72	Directive (*OJ* 20.8.72)
	Corrigendum to 72/306/EEC	(*OJ* 23/11/77)
External projections	74/483/EEC of 17.9.74	Directive (*OJ* 2.10.74)
Head-restraints of seats	COM(74)2180 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 14.4.75)
Devices to prevent the unauthorised use	74/61/EEC of 17.12.73	Directive (*OJ* 11.2.74)
Strength of seats and their anchorages	74/408/EEC of 22.7.74	Directive (*OJ* 12.8.74)
Behaviour of the steering mechanism in the event of impact	74/297/EEC of 4.6.74	Directive (*OJ* 20.6.74)
Safety belts and restraint systems	77/541/EEC of 28.6.77	Directive (*OJ* 29.8.77)
Statutory plates and inscriptions their location and method of attachment	76/114/EEC of 18.12.75	Directive (*OJ* 30.1.76)
Windscreen defrosting and demisting systems	COM(76)571 FINAL	Commission proposal
		Directive adopted but not yet published
Interior fittings – seats (other than strength of seats and anchorages)	Work not yet started	
Special provisions for public transport vehicles	XI/347/76	Preliminary draft
Special provisions for taxis	Work not yet started	
Special provisions for goods vehicles	XI/1042/76	Preliminary draft
Towing-devices	77/389/EEC of 17.5.77	Directive (*OJ* 13.6.77)

Subject	Reference of directive or latest draft received	Status (where applicable)
Legs of trailers and semi-trailers	XI/508/73 Rev 1	Preliminary draft
Reflex reflectors	76/757/EEC of 27.7.76	Directive (OJ 27.9.76)
Front fog lamps and filament lamps	76/762/EEC of 27.7.76	Directive (OJ 27.9.76)
Rear registration plate lamps	76/760/EEC of 27.7.76	Directive (OJ 27.9.76)
End-outline marker lamps, front position (side) lamps, rear position (side) lamps, and stop lamps	76/758/EEC of 27.7.76	Directive (OJ 27.9.76)
Headlamps	76/761/EEC of 27.7.76	Directive (OJ 27.9.76)
Rear fog lamps	77/538/EEC of 28.6.77	Directive (OJ 29.8.77)
Parking lamps	77/540/EEC of 28.6.77	Directive (OJ 29.8.77)
Reversing lamps	77/539/EEC of 28.6.77	Directive (OJ 29.8.77)
Hazard warning devices	Work not yet started	
Springs	Work not yet started	
Verification of fuel consumption	XI/702/76	Preliminary draft
Heating systems	COM(76)702 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 14.2.77)
Wheel guards	COM(76)702 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 14.2.77)
Weights and dimensions	COM(76)701 FINAL	Commission proposal
Tractors and agricultural machinery		
Type approval	74/150/EEC of 4.3.74	Directive (OJ 28.3.74)
Maximum design speed and load platforms	74/152/EEC of 4.3.74	Directive (OJ 28.3.74)
Certain parts and characteristics	74/151/EEC of 4.3.74	Directive (OJ 28.3.74)
Projecting parts	XI/48/74	Preliminary draft following reconsideration of COM(68)565 FINAL
Towable load	COM(68)565 FINAL	Commission proposal referred back for further consideration
Rear-view mirrors	74/346/EEC of 25.6.74	Directive (OJ 15.7.74)
Lighting and light signalling devices	COM(74)895 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 13.9.74)
Steering equipment	75/321/EEC of 20.5.75	Directive (OJ 9.6.75)
Power connection for lighting and light signalling devices	75/323/EEC of 20.5.75	Directive (OJ 9.6.75)
Suppression of radio interference produced by spark-ignition engines	75/322/EEC of 20.5.75	Directive (OJ 9.6.75)
Driver's seat	XI/604/76	Preliminary draft
Passenger seats	76/763/EEC of 27.7.76	Directive (OJ 27.9.76)
Coupling between tractor and trailer	COM(68)565 FINAL	Commission proposal referred back for further consideration
Braking devices	76/432/EEC of 6.4.76	Directive (OJ 8.5.76)
Safety glass	XI/299/74	Preliminary draft
Emission of pollutants from diesel engines	77/537/EEC of 28.6.77	Directive (OJ 29.8.77)
Tyres	Work not yet started	
Power take-off	Work started but no papers yet available	
Field of vision and windscreen wipers	74/347/EEC of 25.6.74	Directive (OJ 15.7.74)
Location and attachment of statutory plates and inscriptions	Work started but no papers yet available	
Length, width and unladen height	Work started but no papers yet available	
Maximum authorised weight on each axle and distribution of weight between axles	Work started but no papers yet available	
Maximum vertical load applied to mechanical coupling devices	XI/509/73	Preliminary draft
Speed governor	Work started but no papers yet available	
Reverse gear	Work started but no papers yet available	
Rollover protection structures	77/536/EEC of 28.6.77 XI/1036/76 Rev 1 III/794/77	Directive (OJ 29.8.77) Preliminary draft technical annexes Modification of XI/1036/76 Rev 1
Other means of protection against the weather	Work started but no papers yet available	
Location identification and operation of controls	XI/44/74	Preliminary draft
Coupling hooks (front coupling devices)	Work started but no papers yet available	
Driver-perceived noise level	77/311/EEC of 29.3.77	Directive (OJ 28.4.77)
Metrological		
General directive	71/316/EEC of 26.7.71 72/427/EEC of 19.12.72	Directive (OJ 6.9.71) Amending directive (OJ 28.12.72)
Clinical mercury-in-glass maximum reading thermometers	76/764/EEC of 27.7.76	Directive (OJ 27.9.76)
Medium accuracy bar and cylindrical weights	71/317/EEC of 26.7.71	Directive (OJ 6.9.71)
Measuring of the standard mass per storage volume of grain	71/347/EEC of 12.10.71	Directive (OJ 25.10.71)
Calibration of the tanks of vessels	71/349/EEC of 12.10.71	Directive (OJ 25.10.71)
Material measures of length	73/362/EEC of 19.11.73 III/771/77 Rev 1	Directive (OJ 5.12.73) Preliminary draft Commission directive adapting 73/362/EEC to technical progress
Non-automatic weighing machines	73/360/EEC of 19.11.73 76/696/EEC of 27.7.76	Directive (OJ 5.12.73) Commission directive: technical progress adaptation (OJ 27.8.76)
Electrical energy meters	76/891/EEC of 4.11.76	Directive (OJ 4.12.76)
Meters for liquids other than water	71/319/EEC of 26.7.71	Directive (OJ 26.7.71)
Measuring systems for liquids other than water	77/313/EEC of 5.4.77	Directive (OJ 28.4.77)
Ancillary equipment for meters for liquids other than water	71/348/EEC of 12.10.71	Directive (OJ 25.10.71)
Gas volume meters	71/318/EEC of 26.7.71 Adapted to technical progress by 74/331/EEC of 12.6.74 XI/355/76 Rev 3	Directive (OJ 6.9.71) Commission directive (OJ 12.7.74) Preliminary draft Second technical progress adaptation
Making-up by volume of certain prepackaged liquids	75/106/EEC of 19.12.74 XI/948/76 XI/1082/76* COM(77)455 FINAL	Directive (OJ 15.2.75) Draft amending directive Commission amending proposal (OJ 19.10.77)
Bottles used as measuring containers	75/107/EEC of 19.12.74	Directive (OJ 15.2.75)
Cold water meters	75/33/EEC of 17.12.74	Directive (OJ 20.1.75)
Hot water meters	XI/996/76 Rev 1 COM(77)495 FINAL	Preliminary draft Commission proposal
Thermal energy meters	III/214/77	Preliminary draft
Road and rail transport tanks for use as measuring containers		Commission proposal (OJ 13.9.74) withdrawn (OJ 3.2.77 C26)
Taximeters	77/95/EEC of 21.12.76	Directive (OJ 31.1.77)
Alcoholmeters and alcohol hydrometers	76/765/EEC of 27.7.76 Corrigenda	Directive (OJ 27.9.76) (OJ 5.3.77)
Alcohol tables	76/766/EEC of 27.7.76	Directive (OJ 27.9.76)
Saccharimeters	Work started but no papers yet available	
Continuous totalising weighing machines	75/410/EEC of 24.6.75	Directive (OJ 14.7.75)
Instruments for determining the fat content of dairy produce	Work started but no papers yet available	
Metallic manometers	III/1919/72	Preliminary draft in abeyance. Further work in hand
Apparatus for measuring arterial pressure	Work started but no papers yet available	
Weights of from 1 mg to 50 kg of above medium accuracy	74/148/EEC of 4.3.74	Directive (OJ 28.3.74)
Instruments for measuring moisture content of grain	XI/86/74	Preliminary draft
Electronic devices incorporated or associated with measuring instruments	XI/667/76 Rev 4	Preliminary draft
Units of measurement	71/354/EEC of 18.10.71 76/770/EEC of 27.7.76 Corrigenda to 76/770/EEC	Directive (OJ 29.10.71) Amending directive (OJ 27.9.76) (OJ 14.12.76)
Check-weighing and grading machines	COM(75)573 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 8.3.76)
Making up by weight or by volume of certain prepackaged products	76/211/EEC of 20.1.76	Directive (OJ 21.2.76 L46)
Differential pressure gasmeters	Work not yet started	
Ranges of nominal quantities permitted for certain prepackaged products	COM(76)384 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 18.8.76)
Scales of charges for the testing of gas meters	COM(74)776 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 1.7.74)
Instruments for measuring pollution of air	Work not yet started	
Tyre pressure gauges (new item)	Work started but no papers yet available	
Electrical		
Electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits	73/23/EEC of 19.2.73	Directive (OJ 26.3.73)
Electro-medical equipment Medical X-ray equipment	COM(74)2178 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 12.2.75)
Electrical equipment for use in potentially explosive atmospheres (framework directive)	76/117/EEC of 18.12.75	Directive (OJ 30.1.76)
Electrical equipment for use in explosive atmospheres (special directive*	XI/508/75 XI/1119/76 Rev 1 XI/79/77 XI/80/77 COM(77)660 FINAL	Preliminary draft Preliminary draft Amendment Amendment Commission proposal (OJ 6.1.78)
Radio interference caused by electrical household appliances, portable tools and similar equipment	76/889/EEC of 4.11.76 Corrigendum	Directive (OJ 4.12.76) (OJ 28.4.77 L105)
Suppression of radio interference from fluorescent lighting luminaires	76/890/EEC of 4.11.76 Corrigendum	Directive (OJ 4.12.76) (OJ 28.4.77 L105)
Suppression of radio interference from radio and television sets	COM(73)569 FINAL	Commission proposal
Suppression of radio interference from industrial, scientific and medical equipment	COM(74)1181 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 6.3.75)
Plugs and sockets	XI/685/76	Preliminary draft withdrawn, revision in preparation
Textiles		
Textile names	71/307/EEC of 26.7.71 75/36/EEC of 17.12.74	Directive (OJ 16.8.71) Directive supplementing 71/307/EEC (OJ 20.1.75)
Quantitative analysis of binary textile fibre mixtures	72/276/EEC of 17.7.72	Directive (OJ 31.7.72)

* Preliminary draft technical progress adaptation

Subject	Reference of directive or latest draft received	Status (where applicable)
Quantitative analysis of ternary fibre mixtures	73/44/EEC of 26.2.73	Directive (OJ 30.3.73
Quantitative analysis mixtures of fibres of the same chemical nature	Work started but no papers yet available	
Elimination of foreign matter	Work started but no papers yet available	
Pressure vessels		
General directive	76/767/EEC of 27.7.76	Directive (OJ 27.9.76)
Seamless steel gas cylinders	COM(72)1689	Commission proposal
Aerosol dispensers	75/324/EEC of 20.5.75	Directive (OJ 9.6.75)
Seamless aluminium alloy gas cylinders	COM(74)966 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 13.9.74)
Welded unalloyed steel gas cylinders	COM(74)965 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 13.9.74)
unfired pressure vessels of welded steel*	XI/584/75	Preliminary draft
	XI/584/77 Rev 2	Preliminary draft
Shell boilers for producing steam or hot water	Work started but no papers yet available	
Dangerous substances and preparations		
Classification packaging and labelling of dangerous substances	67/548/EEC of 27.6.67	Directive (OJ 16.8.67)
	73/146/EEC of 21.5.73	Amending directive (OJ 25.6.73)
	75/409/EEC of 24.6.75	Amending directive (OJ 14.7.75)
	76/907/EEC of 14.7.76	Commission directive adapting to technical progress 67/548/EEC (OJ 30.12.76)
	COM(76)433 FINAL	Commission amending proposal (OJ 5.11.76)
Classification packaging and labelling of pesticides	COM(74)2193 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 20.2.75)
Approval and putting into circulation of agricultural pesticides	15.175/VI/69	Preliminary draft
	COM(76)427 FINAL	Commission proposal
Explosives	13269/III/70	Preliminary draft
Classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations (solvents)	73/173/EEC of 4.6.73	Directive (OJ 11.7.73)
	III/Ex. XI/790/76 Rev 4	Draft amending directive
Classification, packaging and labelling of paints, varnishes, glues and related products	COM(75)311 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 23.7.75)
	77/728/EEC of 7/11/77	Directive (OJ 28.11.77)
Classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous products of general use in the home (household preparations)	XI/780/76	Preliminary draft
	XI/1/76 Rev 1	Preliminary draft
Corrosives	Work started but no papers yet available	
Detergents	73/404/EEC of 22.11.73	Directive (OJ 17.12.73)
Methods of testing the biodegradability of anionic surfactants	73/405/EEC of 22.11.73	Directive (OJ 17.12.73)
Methods of testing the biodegradability of non-ionic surfactants*	XI/315/76	Preliminary draft
	III/1293/77	Preliminary draft
Detergents – toxicity	Work in abeyance	
Restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations	76/769/EEC of 27.7.76	Directive (OJ 27.9.76)
Restrictions on the marketing and use of certain types of asbestos fibre	III/366/77 Rev 1	Preliminary draft
Classification packaging and labelling of dangerous substances not covered by original directive 67/548/EEC	III/365/77	Preliminary draft
Lifts and lifting apparatus		
Certification and marking of wire ropes, chains and hooks	73/361/EEC of 19.11.73	Directive (OJ 5.12.73)
	76/434/EEC of 13.4.76	Commission directive (OJ 8.5.76) Adapting 73/361/EEC to technical progress
Common provisions for lifting and mechanical handling appliances (general directive)	COM(75)336 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 29.9.75)
Tower cranes for building work	XI/276/76 Rev 1	Preliminary draft
	XI/882/76	Preliminary draft
Builders' hoists	Work started but no papers yet available	
Conveyor-belts	Work started but no papers yet available	
Electrically operated lifts	COM(75)336 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 29.9.75)
Powered industrial trucks	XI/768/76	Preliminary draft
Machine tools and machines		
Common provisions for the working of metals, wood, paper and other materials*	XI/216/74 Rev 1	Preliminary draft
	COM(77)656 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 27/1/78)
Grinding wheels and grinding machines	XI/217/74	Preliminary draft
Portable grinding machines*	XI/270/75	Preliminary draft
	COM(77)656 FINAL	(but now agreed to divide into 3 separate directives – 9/3, 9/4, 9/5) Commission proposal (OJ 27.1.78)
Fixed grinding machines	Work started but no papers yet available	
Grinding wheels	Work started but no papers yet available	
Woodworking machines	Work started but no papers yet available	

Subject	Reference of directive or latest draft received	Status (where applicable)
Crystal glass		
Crystal glass	69/493/EEC of 15.12.69	Directive (OJ 29.12.69)
Oil pipelines		
Oil pipelines (construction)	COM(68)640 FINAL	Proposal withdrawn (OJ 3.2.77 C26)
Precious metals		
Articles made from precious metals	COM(75)607 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 16.1.76)
Gas appliances		
Safety and control devices for appliances using gaseous fuels	COM(74)2179 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 16.6.75)
Instantaneous production of hot water for sanitary purposes	COM(74)2179 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 16.6.75)
Cookers	Work started but no papers yet available	
Central heating boilers	Work started but no papers yet available	
Gas governors	Work started but no papers yet available	
Independent space heaters	Work started but no papers yet available	
Fertilisers		
General directive	76/116/EEC of 18.12.75	Directive (OJ 30.1.76)
Sampling and methods of analysis*	77/535/EEC of 22.6.77	Directive (OJ 22.8.77)
	III/213/78–EN	Preliminary draft adaptation to technical progress
Marketing of high nitrogen content ammonium nitrate based fertiliser	COM(75)635 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 23.1.76)
Gas pipelines		
Gas pipelines (construction)	18.871/III/69	Preliminary draft withdrawn with oil pipelines (see 11/1)
Fuels		
Problem of the lead content of petrol	COM(73)2050 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 31.1.74)
Sulphur content of certain liquid fuels	75/716/EEC of 24.11.75	Directive (OJ 27.11.75)
Use of fuel-oils with aim of decreasing sulphurous emissions	COM(75)681 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 8.3.76)
	COM(77)407 FINAL	Commission amending proposal
Rubber and plastics		
Reinforced plastic tanks for carriage of dangerous substances by road	COM(71)1446 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 15.3.72)
Construction materials		
Cement	Work in abeyance	
Ceramic tiles	Work in abeyance	
Flat glass*	XI/437/74	Preliminary draft
	III/1417/77–EN	Preliminary draft
PVC pipes	Work in abeyance	
Fire resistance*	XI/790/75 Rev 2	Preliminary draft
	III/1202/72–EN	Preliminary draft
Water supply equipment	Work was proposed by the tripartite group but the project was shelved	
Construction products* (framework directive)	III/1098/77–EN	Preliminary draft
	III/1098/77–E Rev 1	Preliminary draft
Safety of glass products* intended for use in buildings (new item)	III/1438/77–EN	Preliminary draft
Building and civil engineering equipment and machines		
General directive Determination of the noise produced by construction plant and equipment (alteration in title) Permissible sound level for pneumatic concrete breakers and jackhammers	COM(74)2195 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 14.4.75)
Permissible sound emission level for tower cranes	COM(75)558 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 8.3.76)
Permissible sound level of grass cutting machines*	XI/28/75 Rev 1	Preliminary draft
	III/1584/77–EN	Preliminary draft
Permissible sound emission level for current generators for welding Permissible sound emission level for current generators for power supply	COM(75)558 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 8.3.76)
Noise emitted by air compressors (site safety)	ENV/168/77 Rev 1	Preliminary draft
Roll-over protective structures	XI/554/75	Preliminary draft
Falling-object protective structures	XI/555/75	Preliminary draft
Dimensions of operator's cabins	XI/556/75	Preliminary draft
Protecting guards and shields (Road safety)	XI/557/75	Preliminary draft
	Work started but no papers yet received	
Tower cranes: safety aspects	Work started but no papers yet recieved	
Mopeds		
Type approval	COM(72)1645 FINAL	Commission proposal
	COM(73)1732 FINAL	Commission amending proposal

Subject	Reference of directive or latest draft received	Status (where applicable)
Engines	Work started but no papers yet received	
Noise	Work started but no papers yet received	
Braking devices	XI/710/75	Preliminary draft
Motor cycles		
Type approval	COM(74)2177 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 20.2.75)
Permissible sound level and exhaust system	COM(75)634 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* C54 of 8.3.76)
Fuel system integrity	XI/567/75	Preliminary draft
Non-military arms and ammunition	Work started but no papers yet received	
Firefighting equipment		
Portable fire extinguishers	Work started but no papers yet received	
Metal scaffolding		
Working metal scaffolds	XI/34/76	Preliminary draft suspended sine die
Packaging materials	Work not yet started	
Educational materials	Work not yet started	
Equipment using ionising rays	Work started but no papers yet received	
Protective clothing and equipment		
Protective helmets (industrial)	Work started but no papers yet received	
Safety helmets for motor vehicle drivers and their passengers	XI/227/75	Preliminary draft
Respiratory protective devices	Work started but no papers yet received	
Industrial safety belts and harnesses	Work started but no papers yet received	
Eye protectors	Work started but no papers yet received	
Protective footwear	Work started but no papers yet received	
Boats and their fittings		
Type approval	COM(76)393 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 24.8.76)
Pleasure craft made of reinforced plastic	XI/592/74	Preliminary draft
Cosmetics		
Cosmetic products	76/768/EEC of 27.7.76	Directive (*OJ* 27.9.76)
Materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs (Change in title)		
General directive	76/893/EEC of 23.11.76	Directive (*OJ* 9.12.76)
Materials and articles in glass intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	687/VI/73 2637/VI/75	Preliminary draft
Materials and articles in stainless steel intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	688/VI/73	Preliminary draft
Materials and articles in ceramics intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	COM(74)2173 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 27.2.75)
Materials and articles in plastics intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	3003/VI/74 4235/VI/75 980/VI/77	Preliminary draft
Materials and articles which contain vinyl chloride monomer and are intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	COM(76)680 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 21.1.77) Directive adopted but not yet published
Materials and articles in regenerated cellulose film intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	2642/VI/76	Preliminary draft
Toys		
Toys safety requirements	XI/268/74	Preliminary draft
Noise in the domestic environment*	ENV/45/78–FR	Preliminary draft

Food-law harmonisation directives

The following is a list of food-law harmonisation directives, which have been adopted or are under discussion in the European Economic Community.

Further information about the directives may be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AE. Food, Room 514, tel. 01-216 6420; food additives, Room 556, tel. 01-216 6186; materials etc, Room 555, tel. 01-216 6050.

Subject	Reference of directive or latest draft received	Status (where applicable)
Food additives		
Antioxidants	78/143/EEC of 30.1.78 *	Commission proposal (*OJ* 13.12.77) Amending directive (*OJ* 15.2.78)
Colouring matters	78/144/EEC of 30.1.78 *	Commission proposal (*OJ* 13.12.77) Amending directive (*OJ* 15.2.78)
Flavourings	III/79/78	Preliminary draft
Preservatives	78/145/EEC of 30.1.78 *	Commission proposal (*OJ* 13.12.77) Amending directive (*OJ* 15.2.78)
Materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs		
Materials and articles, which contain vinyl chloride, and are intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	78/142/EEC of 30.1.78 *	Commission proposal (*OJ* 21.1.77) Directive (*OJ* 15.2.78)
Materials and articles in regenerated cellulose film intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	2642/V1/76	Preliminary draft

Subject	Reference of directive or latest draft received	Status (where applicable)
Food		
Cocoa and chocolate products	73/241/EEC of 24.7.73	Directive (*OJ* 16.8.73)
	74/411/EEC of 1.8.74	Amending directive (*OJ* 12.8.74)
	74/644/EEC of 19.12.74	Amending directive (*OJ* 28.12.74)
	75/155/EEC of 4.3.75	Amending directive (*OJ* 11.3.75)
	76/628/EEC of 20.7.76	Amending directive (*OJ* 16.8.76)
	4198/VI/76	Preliminary draft
	III/970/77	Preliminary draft
	COM(77)658 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 10.1.78)
Erucic acid levels in food	76/621/EEC of 20.7.76	Directive (*OJ* 28.7.76)
Certain sugars	73/437/EEC of 11.12.73	Directive (*OJ* 27.12.73)
	III/797/77	Preliminary draft
Certain partly or wholly dehydrated preserved milk	76/118/EEC of 18.12.75 COM(77)155 FINAL	Directive (*OJ* 30.1.76) Commission proposal (*OJ* 25.5.77)
Honey	74/409/EEC of 22.7.74	Directive (*OJ* 12.8.74)
Fruit juices and similar products	75/726/EEC of 17.11.75	Directive (*OJ* 1.12.75)
	III/1575/77	Preliminary draft
Natural mineral waters	COM(70)441 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 11.6.70)
Foodstuffs for particular nutritional uses	77/94/EEC of 21.12.76	Directive (*OJ* 31.1.77)
Jams, marmalades, fruit jellies	COM(75)419 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 4.9.75)
Coffee extracts and chicory extracts	77/436/EEC of 27.6.77	Directive (*OJ* 12.7.77)
Labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs	COM(76)107 FINAL	Commission proposal (*OJ* 22.4.76)
Tomato products		
tomato concentrates	1821/VI/76	Preliminary draft
preserved tomatoes	1822/VI/76	Preliminary draft
Processing and handling of quick frozen foods	III/576/77	Preliminary draft

EEC information

Free service for businessmen !
The EEC Information Unit helps firms of all types and sizes by answering general questions about EEC membership and by guiding them where necessary to more specialised information sources.
New customers are always welcome, particularly firms new to EEC questions.
The unit's address is : EEC Information Unit, Department of Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. 01-215 4301 (six lines)

Overseas trade news

'Medical exports approach £1,000m – Ennals

Exports of pharmaceuticals and medical equipment from Britain increased by nearly 60 per cent between 1975 and 1977 to a total of £794 million said David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, opening Interphex, the international exhibition and conference for the pharmaceutical, cosmetics and toiletry industries in Brighton, on 18 April. He said that with consultants' fees and other income deriving from health service building overseas, 'medical' exports in 1977 approached £900 million and were confidently expected to top the £1,000 million mark in 1978.

Mr Ennals pointed out that the rapid expansion of health services all over the world had created a growth market and a great opportunity for our industries to export.

'The government is committed to helping and supporting our trade overseas and I can promise that my own department will continue to give every assistance to the industries for which it has sponsorship responsibilities,' he added.

ECGD executive to head Singapore corporation

Mr J. Sorbie of the Export Credits Guarantee Department has been appointed chief executive of the Export Credit Insurance Corporation (ECIC) of Singapore. Mr Sorbie, until recently head of ECGD's bank guarantee branch, succeeds Mr R. Martin, ECIC's first chief executive – also seconded from ECGD – who is returning to the UK after two years in Singapore.

Hungarian chamber visits UK

A London Chamber of Commerce and Industry meeting with a delegation from the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce will be held on the morning of 8 May at the Cafe Royal, Regent Street, W1.

The Hungarian chamber's delegation will consist of Mr O. Kallos, president, Hungarian Chamber of Commerce; Mr J. Torok, technical manager, Ganz-Mavag; Mr G. Novak, commercial manager, Metrimpex; Mr L. Faschnik, vice-president, Association of Industrial Co-operatives; Mr K. Sarkadi, head of information department, Hungarian chamber.

Some of the areas of interest of members of the delegation are: Ganz-Mavag engineering enterprise, manufacturing railway equipment, submersible pumps, large industrial pumps – Mr Torok is interested to meet manufacturers of foundry equipment, and high-capacity oil-compressors; Metripex and Association of Industrial Co-operatives are interested in discussing electro-chemical instruments, laboratory units for teaching purposes, x-ray units, electronic public information systems.

Further information, tel. 01-248 4444 ext. 35 or 37.

Mission gains £½m business in Finland

Orders and inquiries worth over £500,000 were obtained by companies taking part in the five-day trade mission to Finland, arranged in early April by the Scottish Council (Development and Industry).

All 19 members of the mission plan to return to Finland on individual follow-up visits mainly over the next six months.

Seven members of the trade mission were visiting Finland for the first time. Three obtained encouraging initial orders; one is investigating the possibility of manufacturing under licence in Finland; two hope to conclude agency agreements and one is to appoint stockists and distributors for his products.

Course on better delivery

A special programme designed to help companies overcome problems of poor delivery is being arranged by the London Business School. This programme, 'Managing Delivery Performance' directed by Chris Voss, will be held from 12 to 16 June. The school believes it to be the first positive effort made by any institution to attack the specific problems associated with delivery. Improving delivery performance throughout British industry can play as big a part in improving competitiveness as in improving productivity says the school.

Full information can be obtained from Mr C. A. Voss, Programme Director, Managing Delivery Performance, London Business School, Sussex Place, London NW1, 01-262 5050.

S. Korea: technological symposium

Sponsored by the Korean Scientists and Engineers Association and the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry a full day symposium will be held on 10 May 1978.

The symposium is designed to examine the potential for the transfer of technology between the UK and Korea and the relevant official and commercial organisations involved therein.

Further details from Miss Meynell, London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, tel. 01-248 4444 ext. 306, quoting SF/60/78.

Seminars on trade prospects with Hong Kong

Two half-day seminars are being arranged in conjunction with the British Overseas Trade Board's Hong Kong trade advisory group to publicise Hong Hong as a fast growth market for UK products and to advise exporters on the best way to take advantage of the prospects.

The first, arranged by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, will be at 11 am on Thursday 11 May at the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Ship Canal House, King St, Manchester M60 5AM, and will end by 1 pm. Speakers will be Derek March, senior British trade commissioner, Hong Kong, Mr G. Atterbury, manager, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, Manchester, and Denis Bray, commissioner, Hong Kong Government Office, London.

If you wish to attend, please tell Mr D. M. Arrandale at the chamber, tel. 061-832 5574.

The other seminar will be at 10.30 am on Friday 12 May at the Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce, 75 Harbourne Rd, Birmingham B15 3DH. Speakers will be Derek March, John Browne, chairman of the trade advisory group and Frank McKellar, senior manager, Hong Kong Trade Development Council, London. There will be opportunities for individual clinic sessions after a buffet lunch.

Contact Mr M. C. Poutney at the Birmingham chamber, tel. 021-454 6171 for an application form.

OSO at offshore Brazil

Spearheading British industry's presence at 'Offshore Brazil', the first Latin American oil show in Rio de Janeiro from 27 to 30 June 1978 is the Department of Energy's Offshore Supplies Office. It has been closely involved with South American oil and gas exploration and development for two years. Dr Ken Forrest assistant director of engineering has visited both Rio de Janeiro and Caracas on several occasions and has been involved in meetings with ministers and officials of both countries during visits by them to the UK. Dr Forrest visited Caracas in January as part of a UK

ECGD cover for overseas fairs

As a supplement to the ordinary insurance policy exporters have with Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD), cover is available for goods exhibited at fairs overseas against the rather special risks involved.

The standard cover includes sales at overseas fairs
Sales made at overseas fairs are covered under the standard ECGD policy against eventualities of loss, such as the insolvency of the buyer or his default, or exchange difficulties preventing transfer of payment from the buyer's country.

Special cover
Under a special policy supplementary to an exporter's main policy, ECGD can cover also the risks of loss arising while the goods are being exhibited or are on their way to be exhibited.

The risks covered are loss caused by destruction or damage resulting from war (including 'civil war, hostilities, rebellion and insurrection') occurring in the country where the goods are being exhibited or in a country through which the goods are travelling on their way to be exhibited,
or war between any of the countries involved,
or the requisition or confiscation of the goods in these countries,
or any measure or decision in the country where the goods are exhibited which prevents their re-export to the UK.

For more information about this special cover, get in touch with the nearest regional office of ECGD.

ECGD's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2. There are regional offices in:

Central London 01-437 2292 **North London** 01-808 4570 **South London** 01-686 9921 **Belfast** Belfast 31743 **Birmingham** 021-233 1771 **Bristol** Bristol 299971 **Cambridge** Cambridge 68801 **Glasgow** 041-332 8707 **Leeds** Leeds 450631 **Manchester** 061-228 3621

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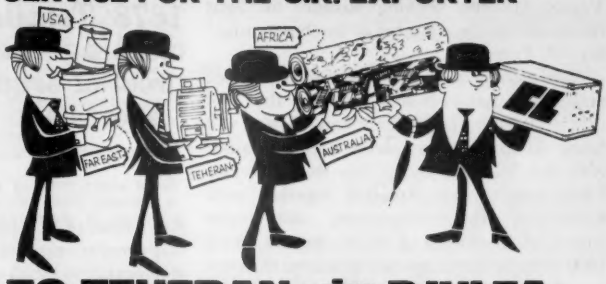

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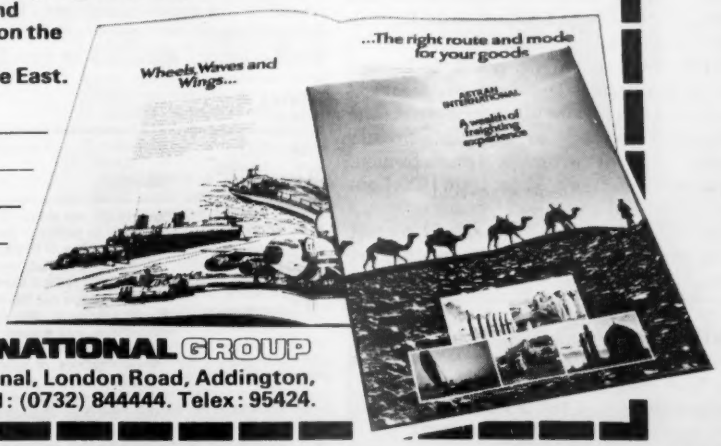

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industry delegation led by Dr Dickson Mabon, Minister of State for Energy.

'Brazil has already ordered a steel platform from Scotland and Petrobras, the Brazilian state oil corporation, is working with CJB on technical development work. The UK offshore industry is now established in Brazil, and Venezuela – now looking offshore for light crude oil – holds every bit as much potential.' said Dr Forrest.

Managed by the organisers of the Aberdeen and Singapore offshore shows, the 350 exhibitor-strong Latin American oil show will bring oil industry engineers and specialists with the State oil companies from all over Latin and central America together with European, North American, and South American producers of oil equipment. Over 1000 delegates are expected to attend the conference. The technical sessions will be translated simultaneously into English, Spanish and Portuguese. Further details on both the conference and exhibition are available from Offshore Brazil – The Latin American Oil Show, 11 Manchester Square, London W1M 5AB, tel. 01-486 1951.

Overseas commercial officer to visit UK

Mr E. V. H. Cooper, the first secretary (commercial) in Nicosia since June 1976, will be coming to the UK in July 1978.

Commercial officers often have only limited time at their disposal and are not always able to fit in all those who would like to see them. Where it is possible, firms are reminded that the Export Services and Promotions Division of the Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4 7HU, are in close touch with all overseas commercial officers and can very often supply advice, or the information that applicants hoped to obtain at the interview. Outside London, the regional offices of the Department of Industry, Welsh and Scottish Offices and the Department of Commerce, Belfast, can also help.

British firms and organisations who wish to meet the officers are asked to write for an appointment, giving full details of the specific export problem and commodities involved. Firms in Northern Ireland should contact the export branch of the Department of Commerce, Belfast; those in Wales the Welsh Office, Cardiff and for Scotland to the Scottish Office, Glasgow.

Firms in the eastern region and the London and south eastern region (and any organisation in the other regions who would prefer ot be prepared if necessary to meet the officer in London) should write to Tours Section, Department of Trade, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU.

For all other regions firms should contact the appropriate Department of Industry regional office (exports).

NTI – corrections

The notice to importers which appeared on page 160 of *Trade and Industry* 21 April should be numbered 1677, not 1676.

Notices to importers

Issued by the Department of Trade. Telephone inquiries should be addressed to the number at the end of the notice.

1678: Textiles and clothing: documentary proof of origin at importation

Regulation (EEC) 616/78 requires documentary proof of origin to be produced at the time of importation for all commercial imports from outside the EEC of the textiles and clothing listed in annex A which are shipped to the EEC on or after 1 May 1978. UK importers should obtain the documentary proof of origin in the required form as set out in annex B from their non-EEC suppliers in respect of each consignment and produce it to HM Customs at the time the goods are entered. For goods for which an individual import licence is required, both the licence and the documentary proof of origin will need to be produced when the goods are entered.

Transitional arrangements

This requirement to produce documentary proof of origin at importation does not apply to goods shipped before 1 May 1978, providing that they are entered before 1 September 1978. Where applicable to these goods however the documents referred to in paragraph 4 of annex B should of course continue to be provided under existing arrangements.

In cases where importers are unable to produce the required documentary proof of origin at importation in respect of consignments shipped on or after 1 May 1978 which arrive before 1 July 1978, the goods may be entered under existing procedures on production of a written declaration by the importer that documentary proof of origin has been requested from the supplier. In such cases it should be sent when received to the customs office at which the goods were entered quoting the customs entry number and date of entry.

Greece and Turkey

The documentary proof of origin requirements set out in this notice do not apply for the time being to imports from Greece or Turkey, about which a further notice will be issued.

Annex A
Group I

Category no	CCT heading no	Description
1	55.05	Cotton yarn, not put up for retail sale
2	55.09	Other woven fabrics of cotton: Woven fabrics of cotton, other than gauze, terry fabrics, narrow woven fabrics, pile fabrics, chenille fabrics, tulle and other net fabrics
3	56.07 A	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste): A. Of synthetic textile fibres: Woven fabrics of synthetic fibres (discontinuous or waste) other than narrow woven fabrics, pile fabrics (including terry fabrics) and chenille fabrics
4	ex 60.04	Under garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised: Shirts, T-shirts, lightweight fine knit roll, polo or turtle necked jumpers and pullovers, undervests and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised, other than babies' garments, of cotton or synthetic textile fibres; T-shirts and lightweight fine knit roll, polo or turtle necked jumpers and pullovers of regenerated textile fibres
5	ex 60.05 A	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised: A. Outer garments and clothing accessories: Jerseys, pullovers, slip-overs, twin-sets, cardigans, bed-jackets and jumpers, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres
6	ex 61.01 ex 61.02 B	Men's and boys' outer garments Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments: B. Other: Men's and boys' woven breeches, shorts and trousers (including slacks); women's, girls' and infants' woven trousers and slacks of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres
7	ex 60,05 A II	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised: A. Outer garments and clothing accessories: II. Other
	ex 61.02 B II	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments: B. Other: Blouses and shirt blouses, knitted or crocheted (not elastic or rubberized), or woven, for women, girls and infants, of wool, of cotton or of manmade textiile fibres
8	ex 61.03	Men's and boys' undergarments, including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs: Men's and boys' shirts, woven, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres

Annex A
Group II

Category	CCT heading no.	Description
9	55.08	Terry towelling and similar terry fabrics of cotton
	ex 62.02 B	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen; curtains and other furnishing articles: B. Other: Woven cotton terry tabrics; toilet and kitchen linen of woven cotton terry fabrics
10	ex 60.02	Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised: Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised, impregnated or coated with artifical plastic materials
11	ex 60.02	Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised: Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised, other than those of category 10, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres
12	ex 60.03	Stockings, under stockings, socks, ankle-socks, sockettes and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised: Other than women's stockings of synthetic textile fibres
13	ex 60.04	Under garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised: Men's and boys' underpants and briefs, women's, girls' and infants' (other than babies') knickers and briefs, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised, of cotton or synthetic textile fibres
14A	ex 61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments: Men's and boys' coats of impregnated, coated, covered or laminated woven fabric falling within heading no. 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12
14B	ex 61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments: Men's and boys' woven overcoats, raincoats and other coats, cloaks and capes, other than those of category 14A, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres

Category no.	CCT heading no.	Description
15A	ex 61.02 B	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments: B. Other: Women's, girls' and infants' coats of impregnated, coated, covered or laminated woven fabric falling within heading no. 59.08, 59.11 or 59.12
15B	ex 61.02 B	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments: B. Other: Women's, girls' and infants' woven overcoats, raincoats and other coats, cloaks and capes, jackets and blazers, other than garments of category 15A, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres
16	ex 61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments: Men's and boys' woven suits (including co-ordinate suits consisting of two or three pieces, which are ordered, packed, consigned and normally sold together) of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres
17	ex 61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments: Men's and boys' woven jackets and blazers, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres
18	ex 61.03	Men's and boys' under garments, including collars, shirt fronts and cuffs: Men's and boys' woven under garments other than shirts, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres
19	61.05 B	Handkerchiefs: B. Other: Handkerchiefs of woven fabrics, of a value of not more than 15 EUA/kg
20	ex 62.02 B	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen; curtains and other furnishing articles: B. Other: Bed linen, woven
21	ex 61.01 ex 61.02 B	Men's and boys' outer garments Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments: B. Other: Parkas, anoraks, windcheaters and the life, woven, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres
22	56.05 A	Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste) not put up for retail sale: A. Of synthetic textile fibres: Yarn of discontinuous or waste synthetic fibres not put up for retail sale
23	56.05 B	Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), not put up for retail sale. B. Of regenerated textile fibres: Yarn of discontinuous or waste regenerated fibres, not put up for retail sale
24	ex 60.04	Under garments, knitted or crocheted: not elastic or rubberised: Men's and boys' pyjamas, knitted or crocheted, of cotton or of synthetic textile fibres
25	ex 60.04	Under garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised: Women's, girls' and infants' (other than babies') knitted or crocheted pyjamas and night dresses, of cotton or synthetic fibres
26	ex 60.05 A II	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised: A. Outer garments and clothing accessories: II. Other
	ex 61.02 B	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments: B. Other: Women's, girls' and infants' (other than babies') woven and knitted or crocheted dresses, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres
27	ex 60.05 A II	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised: A. Outer garments and clothing accessories: II. Other
	ex 61.02 B	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments: B. Other: Women's, girls' and infants' (other than babies') woven and knitted or crocheted skirts, including divided skirts
28	ex 60.05 A II	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised: A. Outer garments and clothing accessories: II. Other: Knitted or crocheted trousers (except shorts) other than babies'
29	ex 61.02 B	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments: B. Other: Women's, girls' and infants' (other than babies') woven suits and costumes (including co-ordinate suits consisting of two or three pieces which are ordered, packed, consigned and normally sold together), of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres
30A	ex 61.04	Women's, girls' and infants' under garments: Women's, girls' and infants' woven pyjamas and night dresses, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres
30B	ex 61.04	Women's, girls' and infants' under garments: Women's, girls' and infants' (other than babies') woven under garments other than pyjamas and night dresses, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres
31	ex 61.09	Corsets, corset-belts, suspender-belts, brassières, braces, suspenders, garters and the like (including such articles of knitted or crocheted fabric), whether or not elastic: Brassières, woven, knitted or crocheted

Annex A
Group III

Category no.	CCT heading no.	Description
32	ex 58.04	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics (other than terry towelling or similar terry fabrics of cotton falling within heading no. 55.08 and fabrics falling within heading no. 58.05): Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics (other than terry fabrics of cotton and narrow woven fabrics) of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres
33	ex 51.04 A	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous), including woven fabrics of monofil or strip falling within heading no. 51.01 or 51.02: A. Woven fabrics of synthetic textile fibres
	ex 62.03 B II	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods: B. Of other textile materials: II. Other Woven fabrics or strip or the like of polyethylene or polypropylene, less than 3 m wide; woven sacks of such strip or the like
34	ex 51.04 A	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous), including woven fabrics of monofil or strip falling within heading no. 51.01 or 51.02: A. Woven fabrics of synthetic textile fibres: Woven fabrics of strip or the like of polyethylene or polypropylene 3 m or more wide
35	ex 51.04 A	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous), including woven fabrics of monofil or strip falling within heading no. 51.01 or 51.02:
	ex 51.04 A	A. Woven fabrics of synthetic textile fibres: Woven fabrics of synthetic textile fibres (continuous) other than those for tyres and those containing elastomeric yarn
36	ex 51.04 B	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous), including woven fabrics of monofil or strip falling within heading no. 51.01 or 51.02: B. Woven fabrics of regenerated textile fibres: Woven fabrics of regenerated textile fibres (continuous) other than those for tyres and those containing elastomeric yarn
37	56.07 B	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste): B. Of regenerated textile fibres: Woven fabrics of regenerated textile fibres (discontinuous or waste) other than narrow woven fabrics, pile fabrics (including terry fabrics) and chenille fabrics
38A	ex 60.01 B	Knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic or rubberised: B. Of man-made fibres: Knitted or crocheted synthetic curtain fabrics including net curtain fabric
38B	ex 62.02 A	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen; curtains and other furnishing articles: A. Net curtains
39	ex 62.02 B	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen; curtain and other furnishing articles: B. Other: Woven table linen, toilet and kitchen linen other than of cotton terry fabric
40	ex 62.02 B	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles: B. Other: Woven curtains (other than net curtains) and furnishing articles, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres
41	ex 51.01 A	Yarn of man-made fibres (continuous), not put up for retail sale: A. Yarn of synthetic textile fibres: Yarn of synthetic textile fibres (continuous) not put up for retail sale, other than non-textured single yarn untwisted or with a twist of not more than 50 turns per metre
42	ex 51.01 B	Yarn of man-made fibres (continuous), not put up for retail sale: B. Yarn of regenerated textile fibres: Yarn of regenerated textile fibres (continuous), not put up for retail sale, other than single yarn of viscose rayon untwisted or with a twist of not more than 250 turns per metre and single non-textured yarn of any acetate
43	51.03	Yarn of man-made fibres (continuous), put up for retail sale
44	ex 51.04 A	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous), including woven fabrics of monofil or strip falling within heading no. 51.01 or 51.02: A. Woven fabrics of synthetic textile fibres Woven fabrics of synthetic textile fibres (continuous), containing elastomeric yarn
45	ex 51.04 B	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continous), including woven fabrics of monofil or strip falling within heading no. 51.01. or 51.02: B. Woven fabrics of regenerated textile fibres: Woven fabrics of regenerated textile fibres (continuous), containing elastomeric yarn
46	ex 53.05	Sheep's or lambs' wool or other animal hair (fine or coarse), carded or combed: Carded or combed sheep's or lambs' wool or other fine animal hair
47	53.06	Yarn of carded sheep's or lambs' wool (woollen yarn), not put up for retail sale:
	ex 53.08	Yarn of fine animal hair (carded or combed), not put up for retail sale Yarn of carded sheep's or lambs' wool (woollen yarn) or of carded fine animal hair, not put up for retail sale
48	ex 53.07	Yarn of combed sheep's or lambs' wool (worsted yarn), not put up for retail sale
	ex 53.08	Yarn of fine animal hair carded or combed not put up for retail sale: Yarn of combed sheep's or lambs' wool (worsted yarn) or of combed fine animal hair, not put up for retail sale
49	ex 53.10	Yarn of sheep's or lambs' wool, of horsehair or of other animal hair (fine or coarse) put up for retail sale: Yarn of sheep's or lambs' wool or of fine animal hair, put up for retail sale
50	53.11	Woven fabrics of sheep's or lambs' wool or of fine animal hair
51	55.04	Cotton, carded or combed
52	55.06	Cotton yarn, put up for retail sale
53	55.07	Cotton gauze
54	56.04 B	Man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning: B. Regenerated textile fibres: Regenerated textile fibres (dis-

Category no.	CCT heading no.	Description
		continuous or waste), carded or combed
55	56.04 A	Man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning: A. Synthetic textile fibres: Synthetic textile fibres (discontinuous or waste), carded or combed
56	ex 56.06	Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), put up for retail sale: Yarn of synthetic textile fibres (discontinuous or waste), put up for retail sale
57	ex 56.06	Yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste), put up for retail sale: Yarn of regenerated textile fibres (discontinuous), put up for retail sale
58	58.01	Carpets, carpeting and rugs, knotted (made up or not)
59	ex 58.02	Other carpets, carpeting, rugs, mats and matting, and 'Kelem', 'Schumacks' and 'Karamanie' rugs and the like (made up or not)
	ex 59.02 A	Felt and articles of felt, whether or not impregnated or coated: A. Felt in the piece or simply cut to rectangular shape: Woven, knitted or crocheted carpets, carpeting, rugs, mats and matting, and 'Kelem', 'Schumacks' and 'Karamanie' rugs and the like (made up or not); floor coverings of felt
60	58.03	Tapestries, hand-made, of the type Gobelins, Flanders, Aubusson, Beauvais and the like, and needle-worked tapestries (for example, petit point and cross stitch) made in panels and the like by hand: Tapestries, hand-made
61	ex 58.05	Narrow woven fabrics, and narrow fabrics (bolduc) consisting of warp without weft assembled by means of an adhesive, other than goods falling within heading no. 58.06: Narrow woven fabrics not exceeding 30 cm in width selvedges (woven, gummed or made otherwise) on both edges, other than woven labels and the like; bolduc
62	58.06	Woven labels, badges and the like, not embroidered, in the piece, in strips or cut to shape or size
	58.07	Chenille yarn (including flock chenille yarn), gimped yarn (other than metallised yarn falling within heading no. 52.01 and gimped horsehair yarn); braids and ornamental trimmings in the piece; tassels, pompons and the like: Chenille yarn (including flock chenille yarn), gimped yarn (other than metallised yarn and gimped horsehair yarn); braids and ornamental trimmings in the piece; tassels, pompons and the like
	58.08	Tulle and other net fabrics (but not including woven, knitted or crocheted fabrics), plain
	58.09	Tulle and other net fabrics (but not including woven, knitted or crocheted fabrics), figured; hand or mechanically made lace, in the piece, in strips or in motifs
	58.10	Embroidery, in the piece, in strips or in motifs
63	ex 60.01 B	Knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic or rubberised: B. Of man-made fibres
	60.06 A	Knitted or crocheted fabric and articles thereof, elastic or rubberised (including elastic knee-caps and elastic stockings): A. Fabric: Knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic or rubberised, of synthetic textile fibres, containing elastofibres; knitted or crocheted fabric, elastic or rubberised
64	ex 60.01 B	Knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic or rubberised: B. Of man-made fibres: Rachel lace and long-pile fabric (imitation fur), knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised, of synthetic textile fibres
65	ex 60.01	Knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic or rubberised: Other than those of categories 38 A, 63 and 64, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres
66	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets: Travelling rugs and blankets of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres
67	ex 60.05	Outer garments other articles, knitted or crocheted; not elastic or rubberised: B. Other
	ex 60.06 B	Knitted or crocheted fabric and articles thereof, elastic or rubberised (including elastic knee-caps and elastic stockings): B. Other: Clothing accessories and other articles (except garments), knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised; articles (other than bathing costumes) of knitted or crocheted fabric, elastic or rubberised, of wool, of cotton, or man-made textile fibres

Annex A
Group IV

Category no.	CCT heading no.	Description
68	ex 60.04	Under garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised: Babies' under garments of knitted or crocheted fabrics, not elastic or rubberised
69	ex 60.04 B	Under garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised B. Of other textile materials: Women's, girls' and infants' knitted or crocheted petticoats and slips of synthetic textile fibres, other than babies' garments
70	ex 60.04 B	Under garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised: B. Of other textile materials: Panty-hose (tights)
71	ex 60.05 A II	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised: A. Outer garments and clothing accessories: II. Other: Babies' knitted outer garments of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres
72	ex 60.05 A II	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised: A. Outer garments and clothing accessories: II. Other
	ex 60.06 B	Knitted or crocheted fabric and articles thereof, elastic or rubberised (including elastic knee-caps and elastic stockings): B. Other: Knitted swimwear
73	ex 60.05 A II	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised: A. Outer garments and clothing accessories: II. Other: Track suits of knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic or rubberised, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres
74	ex 60.05 A II	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised: A. Outer garments and clothing accessories: II. Other: Women's, girls' and infants' (other than babies') suits and costumes (including co-ordinate suits consisting of two or three pieces which are ordered, packed, consigned and normally sold together), of knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic or rubberised, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres
75	ex 60.05 A II	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised: A. Outer garments and clothing accessories: II. Other:
		Men's and boys' suits (including co-ordinate suits consisting of two or three pieces, which are ordered, packed, consigned and normally sold together), of knitted or crocheted fabric, not elastic or rubberised, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres
76	ex 61.01 ex 61.02 B	Men's and boys' outer garments Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments: B. Other: Men's and boys' woven industrial and occupational clothing; women's, girls' and infants' woven aprons, smock-overalls and other industrial clothing (whether or not also suitable for domestic use), of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres
77	ex 60.03	Stockings, under stockings, socks, ankle-socks, sockettes and the like, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised Women's stockings of synthetic textile fibres
78	ex 61.01	Men's and boys' outer garments: Men's and boys' woven bath robes, dressing gowns, smoking jackets and similar indoor wear and other outer garments, except garments of categories 6, 14A, 14B, 16, 17, 21, 76 and 79, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres
79	ex 61.01 ex 61.02 B	Men's and boys' outer garments Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments: B. Other: Woven swimwear of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres
80	61.02 A	Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments: A. Babies' garments
	ex 61.04	Women's, girls' and infants' under garments: Babies' woven garments of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres
81	ex 61.02 B	Women's, girls, and infants' outer garments: B. Other: Women's, girls' and infants' woven bath robes, dressing gowns, bed jackets and similar indoor wear and other outer garments, except garments of categories 6, 7, 15A, 15B, 21, 26, 27, 29, 76, 79 and 80, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres
82	ex 60.04 B	Under garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised B. Of other textile materials: Under garments, other than babies', knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised, of wool, of fine animal hair or of regenerated textile fibres
83	ex 60.05 A II	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised: A. Outer garments and clothing accessories: II. Other: Outer garments, knitted or crocheted, not elastic or rubberised, other than garments of categories 5, 7, 26, 27, 28, 71, 72, 73, 74 and 75, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres
84	ex 61.06	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like: Other than knitted or crocheted, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres
85	ex 61.07	Ties, bow ties and cravats: Other than knitted or crocheted, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres
86	ex 61.09	Corsets, corset-belts, suspender-belts, brassières, braces, suspenders, garters and the like (including such articles of knitted or crocheted fabric), whether or not elastic: Corsets, corset-belts, suspender-belts, braces, suspenders, garters and the like (including such articles of knitted or crocheted fabric), other than brassières, whether or not elastic
87	61.10	Gloves, mittens, mitts, stockings, socks and sockettes, not knitted or crocheted
88	61.11	Made up accessories for articles of apparel (for example, dress shields, shoulder and other pads, belts,

Category no.	CCT heading no.	Description
		muffs, sleeve protectors, pockets): Other than knitted or crocheted
89	61.05 A	Handkerchiefs: A. Of woven cotton fabric of a value of more than 15 EUA/kg net weight

Annex A
Group V

Category no.	CCT heading no.	Description
90	ex 59.04	Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, plaited or not: *Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, of synthetic textile fibres, plaited or not*
91	ex 62.04	*Tarpaulins, sail awnings, sunblinds,* tents and camping goods: Tents
92	ex 51.04	*Woven fabrics of man-made fibres* (continuous), including woven fabrics of monofil or strip falling within heading no. 51.01 or 51.02
	ex 59.11 A III	Rubberised textile fabrics, other than rubberised knitted or crocheted goods: A. Rubberised textile fabrics not comprised in B below: *III. Other:* Woven fabrics of man-made textile fibres and rubberised textile woven fabrics, for tyres
93	ex 62.03 B	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods: *B. Of other textile materials:* Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods, of woven fabrics, other than made from polyethylene or polypropylene strip
94	59.01	Wadding and articles of wadding; textile flock and dust and mill neps
95	ex 59.02	Felt and articles of felt, whether or not impregnated or coated: *Felt and articles of felt, whether or not impregnated or coated, other than floor coverings*
96	59.03	*Bonded fibre fabrics, similar bonded* yarn fabrics, and articles of such fabrics, whether or not impregnated or coated: Other than clothing and clothing accessories
97	59.05	*Nets and netting made of twine, cordage or rope,* and made up fishing nets of yarn, twine, cordage or rope: *Nets and netting made of twine, cordage or rope,* and made up fishing nets of yarn, twine, cordage or rope
98	59.06	*Other articles made from yarn, twine,* cordage, rope or cables, other than textile fabrics and articles made from such fabrics: Other articles made from yarn, twine, cordage, rope or cables, other than textile fabrics, articles made from such fabrics and articles of category 97
99	59.07	*Textile fabrics coated with gum or* amylaceous substances, of a kind used for the outer covers of books and the like; tracing cloth; prepared painting canvas; buckram and similar fabrics for hat foundation and similar uses
100	59.08	Textile fabrics impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with preparations of cellulose derivatives or of other artificial plastic materials
101	ex 59.04	Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, plaited or not: Other than of synthetic textile fibres
102	59.10	*Linoleums and materials prepared on* a textile base in a similar manner to linoleum, whether or not cut to shape or of a kind used as floor coverings; floor coverings consisting of a coating applied on a textile base, cut to shape or not
103	ex 59.11	Rubberised textile fabrics other than rubberised knitted or crocheted goods: Excluding fabrics for tyres
104	59.12	Textile fabrics otherwise impregnated or coated; painted canvas being theatrical scenery, studio back-cloths or the like: *Textile fabrics, impregnated or* coated, other than those of categories 99, 100, 102 and 103; painted canvas being theatrical scenery, studio back-cloths or the like
105	59.13	Elastic fabrics and trimmings (other than knitted or crocheted goods) consisting of textile materials combined with rubber threads
106	59.14	Wicks, of woven, plaited or knitted textile materials, for lamps, stoves, lighters, candles and the like; tubular knitted gas-mantle fabric and incandescent gas mantles
107	59.15	Textile hosepiping and similar tubing, with or without lining, armour or accessories of other materials
108	59.16	Transmission, conveyor or elevator belts or belting, of textile material, whether or not strengthened with metal or other material
109	ex 62.04	*Tarpaulins, sails, awnings, sun*blinds, tents and camping goods: Woven tarpaulins, sails, awnings and sunblinds
110	ex 62.04	Tarpaulins, sails, awnings, sunblinds, tents and camping goods: woven pneumatic mattresses
111	ex 62.04	Tarpaulins, sails, awnings, sunblinds, tents and camping goods: Camping goods, woven, other than pneumatic mattresses and tents
112	ex 62.05	Other made up textile articles (including dress patterns): Other made up textile articles, woven, excluding those of categories 113 and 114
113	62.05 B	Other made up textile articles (including dress patterns): B. Floor cloths, dish cloths, dusters and the like: *Floor cloths, dish cloths, dusters* and the like, other than knitted or crocheted
114	ex 59.17	*Textile fabrics and textile articles of* a kind commonly used in machinery or plant

Annex A
Group VI

Category no.	CCT heading no.	Description
115	54.03	Flax or ramie yarn, not put up for retail sale
116	54.04	Flax or ramie yarn, put up for retail sale
117	54.05	*Woven fabrics of flax or of ramie*
118	ex 62.02 B	Bed linen, table linen and kitchen linen; curtains and other furnishing articles: B. Other: Bed linen of flax or ramie, other than knitted or crocheted
119	ex 62.02 B	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen; curtains and other furnishing articles: B. Other: Table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen of flax or ramie, other than knitted or crocheted
120	ex 62.02	Bed linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen; curtains and other furnishing articles: Curtains (including net curtains) and other furnishing articles, of flax or ramie, other than knitted or crocheted
121	ex 59.04	*Twine, cordage, ropes and cables,* plaited or not: Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, plaited or not, of flax or ramie
122	62.03 B Ia	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods: *B. Of other textile materials:* I. Used: a Of flax or of sisal: *Sacks and bags, of a kind used* for the packing of goods, of flax or sisal, other than knitted or crocheted
123	ex 58.04	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics (other than terry towelling or similar terry fabrics of cotton falling within heading no. 55.08 and fabrics falling within heading no. 58.05)
	ex 61.06	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like: Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics of flax or ramie, other than narrow woven fabrics; shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like, of flax or ramie, other than knitted or crocheted

Annex B: required forms of proof of origin

1. For goods listed in groups I and II of annex A which originate in the country from which they are consigned to the UK:

A certificate of origin issued by an authorised body in that country. In the case of imports from the following countries, special forms of certificates are required as set out in Annex C to regulation (EEC) 3019/77: Agentina, Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, Hong Kong, India, Macao, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Yugoslavia.

2. For goods listed in groups III to VI of annex A which originate in the country from which they are consigned to the UK:

A certificate of origin (as at 1 above) or a declaration of origin made by the exporter or supplier on the invoice or, if there is no invoice, on another commercial document which lists the goods concerned. The suggested form of declaration is given in the appendix to this notice.

3. For any goods listed in annex A which are consigned to the UK from a country other than the country of origin of the goods:

A certificate of origin (as at 1 above) issued in the country of consignment and stating the country of origin of the goods.
Note: Such certificates will not be accepted if similar goods originating in the country of consignment are subject to quantitative restrictions. The effect is that where goods originating in a particular country are on quota, goods of the same category but of a different origin consigned from that country may not be imported into the EEC.

Note: The country of origin for the purpose of certificates and declarations referred to above is to be determined according to the origin rules set out in regulation (EEC) 749/78, published in the *Official Journal* L101, 14 April 1978. The description of goods given on certificates or on the invoice or other document on which a declaration of origin is made must be sufficient to indicate which origin rule applies in cases where different rules apply to different products falling within the same four-digit tariff heading (eg different rules apply to household linen according to whether or not it is embroidered).

4. To avoid overlap, a certificate or declaration referred to above will not be required when the goods are covered by one of the following forms of documentary proof of origin and this is produced at the time of importation.

(1) Movement certificates and forms EUR1 and EUR2, ACY1 and ACY2, AET1 and AE2, AET1 and AET2, ARL1 and ARL2, and Form A certificates of origin and APR forms. These are used to claim preferential tariff treatment for goods which are consigned from countries with which the EEC has preferential trading agreements or from GSP countries and which satisfy the origin rules of those agreements or of the community's GSP arrangements.
(2) Certificates in respect of cottage industry products, including handloom fabrics, articles made up therefrom and traditional folkloric handicraft textile products, issued under the provisions of regulation (EEC) 2635/77, 2636/77 or annex D to 3019/77. **Note:** In future any such certificates submitted to Import Licensing Branch for the purpose of obtaining an import licence will be returned to the applicant for presentation to customs with the licence.

Appendix
ORIGIN DECLARATION

The undersigned, exporter/supplier of the goods described in *this invoice/document declares that these goods originate in* .....[1], in the sense of the provisions in force in the European Economic Community.

Done at ..... *on* .....

Signature of authorised signatory[2] .....

(1) Name of the country of origin of the goods where the declaration is made.
(2) Hand written in original on copy to be produced to Customs.This declaration may be stamped or otherwise imprinted on the invoice (or other commerical document listing the goods concerned).

Inquiries: *General and rules of origin:* Department of Trade, General division 2C, tel. 01-215 5750 or 5545.
Customs procedures: Local Customs Offices or General Customs Directorate, tel. 01-928 0533 ext. 501.

Overseas trade country data

Australia

Polypropylene resins. The Australian government has received an application from local industry for anti-dumping action to be taken against the import of polypropylene resins falling within tariff no. 39.02.16. The goods in question are imported into Australia from Japan and Taiwan but the anti-dumping application extends to other countries whose names have not yet been published. Importers of the goods have been asked by the Australian government to ascertain whether or not their fob purchase price is less than the normal value in the exporting country and, if so, they have been asked to consider whether to continue importing at such a price.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5391.

Ref. CRE 36493/2

Styrene monomer. The Australian Department of Industry and Commerce has received a request for temporary protection against imports of styrene monomer, falling within tariff item 29.01.200.

Requests for temporary protection are initially considered by the department concerned and at a later date they may be referred to the Temporary Assistance Authority (TAA) for inquiry and report within 30 days of the date of the reference. Any temporary protection that may be accorded goods of local manufacture on the recommendations of the TAA would be in the nature of a holding action pending government consideration of the question of long term protection of the local industry.

Interested parties who wish to make their views known on this application should write immediately to the Department of Industry and Commerce Canberra, ACT 2600.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5319.

Ref: CRE/895/78

Fixed resistors. A notice in *Trade and Industry*, 2 December 1977, reported that the Industries Assistance Commission (IAC) had been requested to inquire into and report on the long-term protective needs of the local industry manufacturing fixed resistors of a kind falling within tariff item 85.19.6.

The IAC is now in a position to proceed with its inquiry and it has arranged a public hearing for 10 August 1978 at 10.00 am in the Public Inquiry Room, Industries Assistance Commission, 16th Floor, 39 Goulbourn Street, Sydney.

UK firms or trade associations intending to submit evidence at the public hearing should advise the Secretary, Industries Assistance Commission, PO Box 80, Canberra, ACT 2600 Australia, without delay. Evidence may be submitted either through the accredited agent of the firm or trade association concerned, or through the Australian-British Trade Association, 6th Floor, Dorland House, 18-20 Lower Regent Street, London SW1Y 4FW, 01-930 2524, who will represent UK interests if authorised. The association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5319.

Ref: CRE 1710/77

Miscelleanous industrial machinery. The Industries Assistance Commission has issued a draft report of its inquiry into the question of whether assistance should be accorded the production of certain items of industrial machinery. The customs tariff numbers of the items concerned were published in *Trade and Industry*, 7 October 1977. A copy of the draft report may be obtained on loan from Department of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Although interested persons will not now have time to make their views on the draft known to the Industries Assistance Commission before the final public hearing (this was arranged for 19 April) comments should nevertheless be sent to the IAC at PO Box 80, Canberra ACT 2600 as soon as possible.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5319.

Ref: CRE 2177/72

Barbados

Customs duty amendments. The Barbados authorities have announced amendments to the rates of customs duty payable on jams, fruit, cider, gin, vinegar, soap and organic surface-active agents classified under tariff nos. 20.05, 20.06, 22.07, 22.09, 22.10, 34.01 and 34.02.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 7312/456/457.

Import Licences. The Barbados authorities have announced that the following items no longer require an import licence: baby foods, petroleum jelly and Epsom salts classified under tariff nos. 21.07, 27.12 and 30.03.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 7312/456/457.

Consumption tax. The Barbados authorities have announced an increase in consumption tax on cigars, imitation jewellery, wheeled toys and smokers pipes classified under tariff nos. 24.02, 71.16, 97.01 and 98.11. A consumption tax has been introduced for rugs, gloves, handkerchiefs, shawls, ties, umbrellas, walking sticks, parts and accessories for umbrellas and walking sticks, furniture and mattresses classified under tariff nos. 58.02, 60.02, 61.05, 61.06, 61.07, 61.10, 66.01, 66.02, 66.03, 94.03, 94.04.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 7312/456/457.

Brazil

Import duty on silicones. Customs policy council edital, 897, published in the *Diario Oficial* of 7 March, gave notice that the council was considering a proposed increase in import duty on methylpolysiloxane oils of a viscosity of up to 1000 CSt and their emulsions, under tariff heading 39.01.01.08, from 15 per cent to 45 per cent.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Goods which may be imported duty free by Petrobras. Ministry of Finance portaria, 122, published in the *Diario Oficial* of 8 March, listed the goods which may be imported duty free by Petroleo Brasileiro – Petrobras – for use in the Bacia dos Campos oilfield.

A copy of the portaria, in Portuguese, is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Cayman Islands

Marine radio transmitters import ban. The Cayman Islands authorities have announced that the import of marine radio transmitting equipment for operation in the am mode only within the bands 1605 and 400 kHz is prohibited.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 7312/456/457.

Colombia

Tariff amendments. Colombian government decree no. 0190 of 3 February 1978, reduced the import duty on goods in the following tariff headings to the figures shown:

Heading	Duty %	Heading	Duty %	Heading	Duty %
27.10.07.01	3.5	42.01.00.00	40	64.02.01.00	45
27.10.07.04	3.5	42.03.89.01	40	64.03.00.00	30
38.08.01.01	10	42.04.01.00	30	64.06.00.00	30
39.02.05.01	25	42.04.02.00	30	84.61.90.00	30
39.02.05.11	25	42.04.03.00	30	85.03.01.01	30
39.02.05.99	25	42.04.04.00	30	85.03.01.02	50
41.01.01.00	1	42.04.89.00	30	85.03.01.03	50
41.01.02.00	1	42.05.00.00	40	85.24.02.01	10
41.02.01.01	5	42.06.00.01	30	90.26.04.01	40
41.02.01.99	10	42.06.00.99	30		

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension.

The same decree extends the temporary reduction on goods in tariff heading 10.03.89.00 (2 per cent) and on headings 28.01.00.02 and 28.17.01.99 (1 per cent and reduces the duty on goods in headings 29.02.01.07 and 29.02.02.01 to 1 per cent, all until 31 December 1978.

Further, the duty on spinnable continuous glass fibres with a zirconium oxide content above 10 per cent by weight in heading 70.20.02.00 is reduced to 10 per cent, and the duty on reinforced nylon tubes falling within heading 39.07.01.00 is reduced to 10 per cent if imported for the manufacture of pneumatic braking systems for vehicles, when approved by the Division of Standards and Quality, of the Superintendency of Industry and Commerce.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 474/476.

Import licensing. Resolution no. 010 of 24 January 1978 adds the following products to the previous import licence list:

39.01.41.00, 84.22.01.01, 84.22.01.99, 84.24.90.01, 84.45.08.01, 85.20.90.00.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 474/476.

Fiji

Import control: steel rods, cooking pots and sponge sheets or strips. The Fiji government has announced, with effect from 3 April 1978, a relaxation of import control on some of the commodities previously needing a specific import licence. The following commodities may now be imported with an open general licence:

CCCN 73.10.00.00. Mild steel bars and rods, other than round rods.
CCCN 76.15.00.00. Cooking pots and pans, other than those known as Bombay pots.
CCCN 39.01/06.09, 39.07.00.00 and 40.08.00.09. Rigid expanded, foam or sponge plates, sheets, strips, etc, of a kind used in packaging, insulation and for other industrial purposes.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 469/401/468.

Finland

Unroasted coffee. The Finnish authorities have announced a decision temporarily exempting imports of unroasted coffee (tariff heading 09.01.A) from import duty. This exemption will remain in force until 31 August 1978.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 460.

Gibraltar

Weights and measures regulations. The Gibraltar *Government Gazette* of 16 March 1978 carried legal notice 25, of 1978 relating to the Weights and Measures Regulations, 1978, These regulations detail certain requirements with which weighing and measuring instruments (which includes, *inter alia*, linear measures, capacity measures, weights and platform weighing machines) must comply.

British exporters may obtain a copy of the above regulations from OTAR.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

Indonesia

Preferential duty rates for Asean countries. The Indonesian minister of finance has announced, retroactive from 1 January 1978 preferential duty rates for certain goods produced or manufactured by Asean countries – (Association of South East Asian Nations viz Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) – the import duty will be 10 per cent in all cases. The goods involved are:

CCCN numbers 10.05.90 – maize other than maize seeds, 10.07.20 – sorghum, 11.01.90 – white rice flour, 20.02.90 – canned vegetables, 28.56.10 – calcium carbide, 40.11.90 – tyres and tubes for agricultural and industrial vehicles (except wheel size 28 in width, 12 in, ply 4, and wheel size 31 in, width 16 in, ply 2), 48.08.00 – filter blocks of paper pulp, 48.15.95 – facial tissues, 48.21.90 – sanitary towels, 71.02.10 – industrial diamonds, 82.09.10 – knives for tapping rubber, 87.12.30 – parts and appliances for articles falling under heading number 87.09 (motor cycles etc), 90.28 – electrical measuring and control equipment.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 469/401/468.

Ireland

Wines. The Irish revenue commissioners have issued notice 1479 of January 1978, entitled 'Wine – EEC regulations', which summarises the current position regarding the customs aspects of EEC regulations governing the wine sector of the EEC's common agricultural policy. Copies of the notice are available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 466/467/288.

Fertilisers. The Irish Ministry of Agriculture have issued statutory instruments nos. 12 and 13 of 1978, entitled respectively 'European Communities (Sampling and Analysis of Fertilisers) Regulations 1978', which gives effect to EEC Commission Directive 77/535, and 'European Communities (Marketing of Fertilisers) Regulations 1978', which gives effect to council directive 76/116. Copies of SI 12 and SI 13 are available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 466/467/288.

Israel

Standard for lamella plates. The following Israeli standard has been declared official and compliance with it will therefore be compulsory:

IS no. 507 – Lamella plates for coating and decoration made of material which hardens with heat.

The Standards Institute of Israel issues an English translation of the standard and copies may be obtained from the British Standards Institution Library, 2 Park Street, London W1, tel. 01-629 9000, telex 266933.

British exporters requiring technical advice are advised to contact Technical Help to Exporters, British Standards Institution, Maylands Avenue, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP2 4SQ, tel. 0442 3111, telex 82424.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

Lebanon

Customs duty amendment. The Lebanese *Official Gazette*, 14, of 6 April 1978, published details of an amendment to the customs tariff as follows:

CCCN no	Description of the goods	Basis for collection	Normal tariff
73.17	Tubes and pipes, of cast iron:		
	a. (no change)		
22	b. For sanitary uses, of a length not exceeding 310 cm and of a diameter of more than 5 cm but less than 21 cm	Value	14%
	the duty not to be less than	1 000 Kg gross	25 000 Piastres
31	c. (no change)		
73.20	Tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, unions and flanges), of iron or steel:		
14	a. Of cast iron	Value	14%
21	b. Other (no change)		

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 475/7062.

Malaysia

Customs duty amendment, vacuum flasks. The Malaysian government has passed the customs duties (amendment) (no. 2) order 1978, which came into force on 23 March 1978 and amends the first schedule to the customs duties order 1978. So that the import duty on CCCN 70.12.000 – glass inners for vacuum flasks or for other vacuum vessels, CCCN 98.15.100 – vacuum flasks and other vacuum vessels complete with cases, and CCCN 98.15.900 – parts for these, is 15 per cent.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 469/401/468.

Malta

Amendment to soft drinks regulations 1978. The Malta *Government Gazette* of 28 March 1978 carried legal notice, 33, of 1978 which made the following amendments to the soft drinks regulations, 1978.

In paragraph 2 of regulation 9 in the regulations, for the figure '115 mg' there shall be substituted the figure '200 mg'.
For the heading under column 3 of schedule 2 to the above regulations there shall be substituted the heading 'Minimum quantity of added sugar per litre'.

No further information is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

Tobacco and tobacco products. The Malta government of 17 March 1978 contained act no. VII of 1978 which amended the rates of import duty on certain tobacco and tobacco products. The new rates are as follows:

CCCN no.	Description	Import duty General	Import duty EEC
		£M	£M
24.01	Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse:		
	1 for the manufacture or processing of cigars and pipe tobacco [1]	2.50 per kg	2.475 per kg
	2 other	4.95 per kg	4.925 per kg
ex 24.02	Cigarettes	10 per kg	10 per kg
ex 24.02	Manufactured tobacco, including tobacco cut, or cut and blended but not further manufactured, but not including cigarettes, cigars and cigarillos, pipe tobacco, chewing tobacco, and snuff	4.95 per kg	4.95 per kg

[1] The rates of duty prescribed by item (a) under heading 24.01 shall apply in respect of unmanufactured tobacco which is imported, or withdrawn from bond, by or in favour of persons

holding a licence under the Tobacco and Tobacco Products Act 1978, to manufacture cigars or to process pipe tobacco.

Any demand for the release from customs of any such tobacco shall be accompanied by a declaration by the said licensee that the tobacco in question will be used exclusively in the manufacture of cigars or in the processing of pipe tobacco, as the case may be.

No further information is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext.458/461.

Netherlands

Wine decree. A decree dated 22 February 1978 ('Staatsblad' 156), published on 6 April 1978, modifies the wine decree (commodity law). It came into force with effect from 8 April 1978. Copies of this decree (in Dutch) are available. An English translation should be available shortly.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 288/466/467.

New Zealand

Import licensing schedule 1978-79. The New Zealand import licensing arrangements for the 12 months period starting 1 July 1978 have been announced.

Basic import licence allocations for 1978-79 will be 107½ per cent of 1977-78 qualifying licenses for consumer goods and 112½ per cent for other goods with a basic entitlement.

Non-qualifying licenses will not necessarily be repeated and importers will need to establish the individual merits of the case. Consideration will be given to the transfer and amalgamation of small value licenses. The minimum value of basic licence entitlements under an item code is to be increased to $500.

The following goods are to be exempt from import licensing:

1 Tea in packages of 2 kg weight or over.
2 The flour of certain fruits, roots and tubers.
3 Mineral fuels and oils in containers of 5 litres or more.
4 Musical instrument containers.
5 Fishing netting.
6 Oil impregnated textile fabrics.
7 Articles of certain base metals.
8 Body worn hearing aids.
9 Private postal importations of goods for own domestic use etc, which do not exceed $50 in value.

Amendments have been made to licence allocations as follows:

Most types of machinery have now been given a 'C' category. Because of domestic production a 'C' + 50 per cent allocation has been given for various tools for hand or machine use; screwdrivers; assorted articles of base metal and a 'C' + 75 per cent allocation for wood veneers and grinding wheels.

Ophthalmic frames have been given 75 per cent of 1977 licences with a later review. Leather used in footwear manufacture has been converted from basics to 'C' category while made-up footwear will be reduced to 90 per cent allocation. To enable domestic manufacture to supply 70 per cent of the market for ceramic tableware, the allocation will be 100 per cent of 1977-78 with no change in the minimum cut-off price in the exempt item.

Concerning the import of motor cars, there is no change in the replacement licensing scheme for CKD packs. Traditional importers of built up cars will receive 107½ per cent of the 1977-78 allocation.

To introduce flexibility within the licensing system the government will introduce a new importers' scheme to correct serious anomalies which arise particularly where the criterion of licence history is a major obstacle to the issue of a licence to established firms. The criteria for the scheme will be announced separately.

The government also intend carrying out an in depth review of a selected group of 10 items with the declared objective of ensuring that licence holders are genuinely engaged in manufacturing or importing, that proper use is made of licensing and that there is a reasonably equitable spread of import licences among firms concerned thus eliminating anomalies. The items included in the review are toilet preparations, textile fabrics, paper, ceramic articles, base metal cutlery and other articles and electro-mechanical domestic appliances.

Further information about the review and the new importers' scheme will be published when details are announced.

United Kingdom exporters with inquiries should give a detailed description of the goods and quote the CCCN number.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 401/468/469.

Hire purchase controls. The New Zealand acting Minister of Trade announced on 17 April that hire purchase restrictions on colour television sets have been removed whilst those on motor cycles are eased. For new motor cycles the 60 per cent minimum deposit is retained but the credit period is extended from 12 to 18 months. For used motor cycles the minimum deposit is lowered from 60 per cent to 33⅓ per cent and the credit period extended from 12 to 18 months.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5321.

Nigeria

Import licences. The Nigerian Federal Ministry of Trade has reminded importers that it is obligatory to obtain import licences in respect of restricted imports before placing orders abroad.

Any restricted imports shipped in contravention of the licensing regulations will be subjected to prescribed penalties.

In order to obtain a licence, importers should complete application forms obtainable from any trade office of the Federal Ministry of Trade.

The closing date for submission of applications is 31 May 1978. The complete list of items for which a licence is required is as follows:

1 Unmanufactured tobacco; refuse (tariff no. 24.01).
2 Other manufactured tobacco (tariff no. 24.02).
3 Packaging containers excluding those made of glass (tariff no. 24.16).
4 Stockfish (tariff no. 03.02 A).
5 Manufactured articles of wood of all types whether or not for domestic or decorative use (tariff nos. 44.19 to 44.28) excluding flush doors.
6 Stout imported in tanks for blending by a manufacturer approved in that behalf by the Commissioner (tariff no. 22.03).
7 Duplicating paper (tariff no. 48.01).
8 Kraft paper (glazed or unglazed) (tariff no. 48.01).
9 Paperboard, including liner and corrugated board (tariff nos. 48.01 to 48.07).
10 Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen, kitchen linen, curtains, pillow cases and other furnishing articles but excluding mosquito nets (tariff nos. 62.02 and 94.04).
11 Bicycle tyres and tubes.
12 Typewriter ribbons (tariff no. 98.08) excluding computer ribbons.
13 Common salt (tariff no. 25.01).
14 All non-alcoholic beverages including all soft drinks and waters (tariff nos. 20.07, 21.07 B, 22.01 and 22.02).
15 Cornflakes, rice krispies and similar cereals (tariff no. 19.05).
16 Structural (scaffolding) pipes.
17 Radio receiving sets, record players, tape recorders, video cassette recorders, tape decks and stereo sets (tariff no. 85.15).
18 Television sets (tariff no. 85.15).
19 Air-conditioners (tariff no. 84.12) and domestic refrigerators (tariff no. 84.15).
20 Paints (tariff nos. 32.09 and 32.10).
21 Cigars and cheroots (tariff no. 24.02).
22 Bare and insulated copper or aluminium electric wires (tariff nos. 74.03, 76.02 and 85.23).
23 Motorcycles (tariff no. 87.09).
24 Built-up commercial vehicles (trucks and lorries) (tariff no. 87.02) and passenger cars of engine capacity of 2500 cc and under.
25 Chilled meat imported from neighbouring countries.
26 Computers and similar data processing machines.

United Kingdom exporters are advised to ensure that their importers have a licence before shipping any of the above goods.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 473.

Budget 1978-79 (correction). *Trade and Industry* dated 21 April included the list of prohibited goods which would be allowed into Nigeria if covered by an irrevocable letter of credit opened before 16 March, or shipped before 1 April 1978. These goods must arrive in Nigerian territorial waters on or before 30 June 1978 not 16 March as previously stated.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 473.

Norway

Price freeze regulations. The Norwegian authorities have issued royal decree, 7 April 1978, which amends the price freeze regulations and permits importers to raise prices.

The decree is as follows:

Pursuant to the act relating to the control and regulations of prices, profits and competition, section 24, of 26 June 1953 the following applies:

The special provisions for importers in the temporary regulations of 17 February 1978 on price freeze, section 3(1) item 3, second and third sentences and section 8 to be revoked.

From now on, importers may, in the same way as other traders, make an increase in resale prices of imported goods equivalent to the rise in purchasing prices after 10 February 1978, of section 3 of the price freeze regulations. If purchasing prices are lower than they were on 10 February 1978 the importer must not receive or charge a price that incorporates a higher profit percentage-wise than that legally allowed for on that date.

Section 10 should read as follows:

Authorities

The Ministry of Consumer Affairs and Government Administration and the Prices Directorate may lay down further rules on the enactment of the regulations, including comprehensive decisions about how far-reaching they will be, and decisions to the effect that a price increase may be allowed for costs other than those mentioned in section 3 and that goods and services other than those mentioned in section 7 may be exempt. The ministry and the Prices Directorate may also make exceptions from the regulations in other cases as well, as in the case of companies where exceptional conditions prevail.

These regulations will come into force with immediate effect.

No further information is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

Imports of sugar. The Norwegian authorities have announced that imports of sugar falling under CCCN 17.01 are now subject to import licence.

No further information is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

Imports of radio equipment. The Norwegian Directorate for Telecommunications has announced that:

High frequency amplifiers (ex CCCN 85.22) may not now be imported without special authorisation.

Television cameras and monitors (ex CCCN 85.15) are now exempt from import prohibition and are therefore no longer subject to import permit.

No further information is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

Papua New Guinea

Revaluation. On 10 April the Kina was revalued by 1.38 per cent against major trading currencies. The new rate is K1 = A$1.2196. The governor of the Bank of Papua New Guinea stated that the action was considered necessary to preserve the exchange rate of the Kina in terms of currencies of their major trading partners taken together, the value of which has changed significantly since 9 January, the date of the last revaluation.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5321.

Philippines

Asean trade agreements. On the 15 February the Philippine government issued executive order, 492, which came into effect on 1 January 1978, whereby import duty is reduced on certain goods from the Asean countries. The Asean (Association of South East Asian Nations) countries are Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Philippines.

In the following list of articles, those from the Asean countries shall be subject to the preferential tariff in column five. In the event of any subsequent changes to the basic Philippine rate of duty on any of these articles, the Asean countries shall be automatically granted the margins of preference in column four.

Per cent

CCCN no.	Product description	Present rate of duty	Margin of preference	Preferential tariff for Asean
ex 02.01	Meat or offal from bovine cattle	10	30	7
ex 07.05 B	Mongo beans (green and yellow)	70	20	56
10.05	Maize	70	20	56
ex 15.07	Palm oil (crude and refined)	20	20	16
ex 15.07	Palm kernel oil	20	20	16
ex 25.20	Crude gypsum	20	20	16
27.01	Anthracite coal	10	20	8
ex 27.13	Paraffin wax	20	10	18
ex 40.11 A	Tractor tyres	20	10	18
70.06 B	Cast, rolled, drawn or blown glass (including flashed or wired glass) in rectangles, surface ground or polished but not further worked	70	30	49
70.10 B	Glass jars for baby foods	50	20	40
ex 84.51	Portable electric typewriters	20	20	16
ex 84.62	Ball bearings	10	10	9
ex 85.24	Graphite and carbon electrodes	30	10	27

ex indicates that only that portion of the article specifically mentioned in column 2 is subject to the preferential tariff.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 401/468/469.

St Lucia

Import licensing. The St Lucia authorities have announced that with effect from 25 February, 1978, import licences are required for the following goods:

Tariff no.	Description of goods
ex 23.07	Poultry feed
ex 23.07	Cattle feed
ex 23.07	Pig feed
ex 09.01	Ground roasted coffee
ex 39.07	Plastic sheeting, shopping bags, shower curtains, suit bags, wardrobes and place mats
ex 39.02	Plastic wallets, raincoats, plastic sheeting, table covers
ex 42.02	Leatherette shopping bags, suit bags, wardrobes and wallets
ex 32.12	Body filler

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 7312/456/457.

St Vincent

Import licensing. The St Vincent authorities have announced that import licences are now required for the following goods:

Tariff no.	Description of goods
ex 32.09	Paints and varnishes

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 7312/456/457.

South Africa

Tariff application. Customs tariff application list no. 11/78, published in the *South African Government Gazette* of 14 April 1978 contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on:

1 Bungs of zinc, classifiable under tariff subheading 83.13.10;
2 Machinery or appliances, manually operated, for stretching and sealing of strapping in packaging, classifiable under tariff subheadings 82.04.90 and 84.19.80;
3 Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate and ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, classifiable under tariff subheading 29.14.45;
4 Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate and ethylene glycol monopropyl ether acetate, classifiable under tariff subheading 29.14.90;
5 Tetrachloroethylene, classifiable under tariff subheading 29.02.40;
6 Diuron (3(3, 4-dichlorophenyl)-1, 1-dimethylurea), classifiable under tariff subheading 29.35.45;
7 Herbicides with diuron as active ingredient, classifiable under tariff subheading 38.11.65;
8 Simazine (2-chloro-4, 6 bisethylamino-1, 3, 5-triazine), classifiable under tariff subheading 29.35.90;
9 Herbicides with simazine as active ingredient, classifiable under tariff subheading 38.11.65;
10 Ametrine (2-ethylamino-4-iso-propyle-amino-6-methylthio-1, 3, 5-triazine), classifiable under tariff subheading 29.35.90;
11 Herbicides with ametrine as active ingredient, classifiable under tariff subheading 38.11.65.

Those British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5274.

Sales duty. The following amendment was published in the South African *Government Gazette* of 7 April 1978.

R703 Item: 147.00 CCCN 87.02. The effect of this amendment is that the rate of sales duty on motor cars and station wagons and similar dual purpose motor vehicles, with a value for sales duty purposes exceeding R 4,050 but not exceeding R 4,250, is reduced from 15.5 per cent to 7.5 per cent.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 471/472/473/462.

Spain

Suspension of import duty. The Spanish *State Gazette* of 27 March 1978 published royal decree 549/1978 of the Ministry of Commerce, extending for a three-month period, from 10 February to 9 May, both inclusive, the suspension of import duty to be paid on the importation of butadiene, CCCN 29.01 A1. No further information is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 461/458/459/460.

Thailand

Import of games. The Thai government have issued the importation of goods notice (87). BE 2521 which came into effect on 7 March 1978. Under this notice a permit is required to import into Thailand games that are electrically or mechanically operated, which are worked by pressing, tapping, pulling, shooting, throwing, swaying or spinning, with scoring or other marking, or games which indicate winning or losing, whether in complete sets or in parts. The permit is obtained from the minister of commerce, or the person authorised by him.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 401/468/469.

Trinidad and Tobago

Textiles. It is now mandatory that exports of textiles to Trinidad and Tobago must be accompanied by a certificate stating that no Tris has been used during manufacture. At present this requirement applies only to textiles used in the manufacture of garments, however, this may shortly be extended to cover all textiles.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 7312/456/457.

United States

Import of speciality steels under quota. Imports in pounds weight for the remaining product with quota still open as at 14 April 1978.

Plates of stainless steel (item 923.21)	6 113 052

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5629.

Investigation on copper. The International Trade Commission has started an escape clause investigation to determine whether unwrought, unalloyed copper provided for in item 612.06 of the United States tariff schedule is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause or threat of serious injury to the domestic industry. A public hearing will be held on 22 May 1978. Requests for appearances should be received in writing by the secretary of the commission not later than noon on 15 May 1978.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5629.

Public information. The *Federal Register* dated 28 March 1978 published a rule proposed by the Food and Drug Administration to permit public disclosure of applications for approval of non drugs and medical devices pending before the FDA. Written comments (four copies) by 30 May 1978 to Food and Drug Administration, Room 4-65, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD

20857. A copy of the text is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

Canned lemon juice. The *Federal Register* dated 7 April 1978 published a rule proposed by the Food and Drug Administration to establish a standard of identity and fill of container for lemon juice. Written comments (four copies) by 6 June 1978 to Food and Drug Administration, Room 4-65, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD20857. A copy of the text is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

Nutrient food labelling. The *Federal Register* dated 7 April 1978 published a rule proposed by the Food and Drug Administration to enable the labelling of enrichment ingredients to be listed together with the particular nutrient. Written comments (four copies) by 6 June 1978, to Food and Drug Administration, Room 4-65, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. A copy of the text is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

Children's toys. The *Federal Register* dated 24 March 1978 published a final regulation by the Consumer Product Safety Commission establishing requirements to identify sharp metal or glass edges on toys used by children under 8 years of age. The regulation comes into effect on 20 March 1979.

A copy of the text is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

Light truck fuel economy standards. The United States Department of Transportation National Highway Traffic Safety Administration on 17 March issued a final rule establishing average fuel economy standards for light trucks (pickup trucks and vans, generally) manufactured in model years 1980 and 1981. The rule also extends the applicability of light truck fuel economy standards and labelling requirements to vehicles with gross vehicle weight ratings between 6001 and 8500 pounds beginning in model year 1980.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5401.

Venezuela

Vehicle import prohibitions. Importation of the vehicles listed below is prohibited with effect from 4 April 1978. Items already in transit and those for which letters of credit have already been opened will be exempted from this prohibition provided the importer makes immediate contact with the customs authorities. Exempted goods must arrive within 30 days of exemption being granted.

Tariff no.	Product
87.01.01.00	Road tractors for towing semi-trailers (articulated lorries)
87.02.01.99.01	Vehicles used exclusively for transporting persons excepting rustic vehicles
87.02.01.99.02	Rustic vehicles
87.02.01.99.99[1]	Other motor vehicles
87.02.02.99.01[1]	Passenger carrying vehicles with more than nine and up to 11 seats including the driver's
87.02.02.99.02[1]	Passenger carrying vehicles with more than 11 seats
87.02.04.99.03	Lorries, vans and small trucks of up to 4000 kg in weight
87.02.04.99.04	Lorries, vans and small trucks of more than 4000 kg in weight
87.02.05.01	Combined chassis for lorries, vans and small trucks of more than 4000 kg in weight
87.02.05.99	Other combined chassis
87.03.89.01	Vehicles built as homes

[1] The President of the Republic, in the Council of Ministers, may in cases he considers appropriate, exempt the importation of these vehicles.

No further details are available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 474/476.

Import restrictions on iron and steel. With effect from 4 April 1978, items falling within chapter 73 headings listed below may only be imported through CVG Siderurgica del Orinico CA (SIDOR). Items already in transit and those for which irrevocable letters of credit have already been opened and sent through the banking system, may be exempted from this requirement provided the importer makes immediate application to the customs.

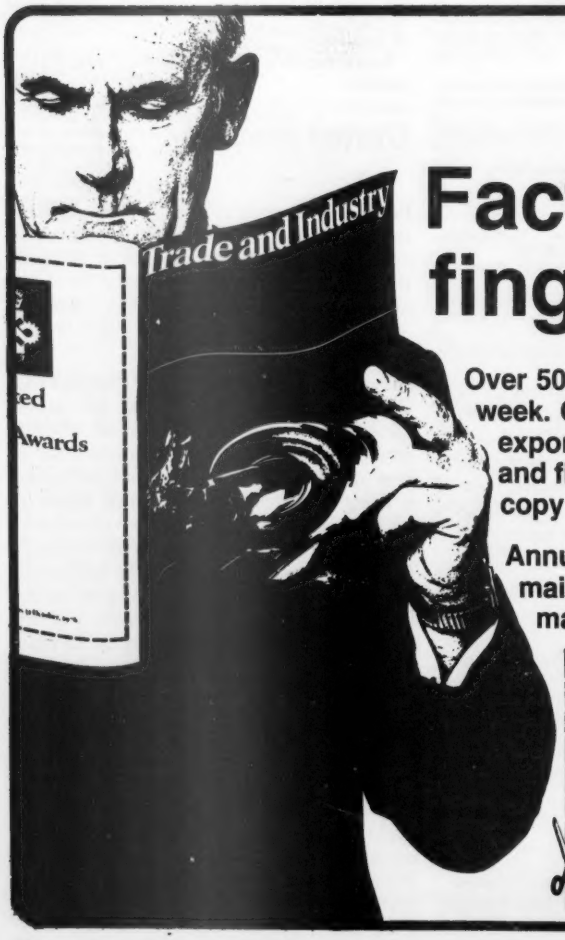
Tariff nos. ex 73.07, 73.08, 73.09, ex 73.10, ex 73.11, 73.12, ex 73.13, ex 73.14 and 73.19

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 474/476.

Zaire

Import restriction. The commercial department in Kinshasa have sent notification that the customs in Zaire have blocked the import of all goods which have not been licensed. It is not clear if this is only a temporary restriction but exporters are advised to hold shipment of goods pending advice from purchasers in Zaire.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 472.



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Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series are seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
				of which			of which					
			Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries excl. shipping	Total	Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index Series in Stock level at end-1976	1970	£ million	£ million			£ million 18,401	10,528	1,830	1,929	£ million		
1971	101.8	32 675	9 682	1 988	1 922	92	−148	52	18	1 074	279	795
1972	104.2	34 542	9 797	1 721	2 035	34	−145	48	15	126	−701	827
1973	110.4	36 062	10 253	1 730	2 377	1,321	597	102	379	−983	−2 354	1 471
1974	109.5	35 361	10 287	1 964	2 300	596	634	81	−109	−3 515	−5 195	1 680
1975	107.2	35 269	9 640	1 695	1 921	−842	−429	−111	−65	−1 614	−3 205	1 591
1976	109.7	35 406	9 444	1 633	1 900	97	5	23	9	−1 107	−3 510	2 403
1977	110.6	35 133	9 072	1 761	2 072	423	219	103	17	−35	−1 612	1 577
1976 2nd qtr.	109.2	8 793	2 346	400	468	−12	−66	−20	−45	−345	−909	564
3rd qtr.	109.5	8 879	2 377	414	488	5	−2	14	16	−377	−1 097	720
4th qtr.	111.1	8 928	2 343	422	496	105	73	3	5	−338	−961	623
1977 1st qtr.	110.0	8 758	2 260	418	502	233	125	51	102	−505	−947	442
2nd qtr.	110.7	8 644	2 293	433	508	228	164	39	−5	−364	−764	400
3rd qtr.	110.9	8 831	2 265	456	530	−31	−31	5	−44	483	54	429
4th qtr.	110.8	8 900	2 254	455	533	−7	−40	7	−36	351	45	306
1978 1st qtr.		9 015 pe								−218	−518	300
% change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs.	+0.5	+2.5	−0.7	+7.1	+5.2							
on a year earlier	+0.5	+1·3	−4.3	+9.0	+8.0							

	Industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and earnings					Labour (UK)			Visible trade (volume)	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Retail prices		Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry		Average gross earnings of all employees (GB, all industries and services covered)	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults	Export	Import
				monthly averages		% increase on a year earlier	basic materials and fuel used	manufactured products: home sales		mid-month count	% of total employees	mid-month count	On a balance of payments basis	
	at 1970 prices		at 1971 prices		(not seasonally adjusted)				(old series)				at 1975 prices	
Base of index £m in base year Series in	1970	1970	1971 16,296	thousands	Jan. 1974		1970	1970	Jan. 1970	thousands		thousands	1975 19,462	1975 22,667
1971	100.1	99.4	100.0	108.5	80.0	9.4	104.6	109.0	119.4	775.8	3.4	130.9	84.6	83.3
1972	102.3	102.0	105.3	138.6	85.7	7.1	109.2	114.8	134.8	854.9	3.7	147.3	84.5	92.4
1973	110.1	110.5	110.3	137.1	93.5	9.1	144.5	123.2	152.6	611.0	2.6	307.0	96.8	105.6
1974	106.3	108.9	109.0	102.8	108.5	16.0	215.3	152.0	179.6	599.7[1]	2.6[1]	302.7[1]	103.9	107.9
1975	100.6	102.2	106.7	97.2	134.8	24.2	235.4	188.7	227.6	929.0	3.9	150.0[1]	100.0	100.0
1976	101.3	103.1	106.5	104.7	157.1	16.5	299.0	219.6	263.3	1 269.8[1]	5.4[1]	120.4[1]	109.9	105.5
1977	102.5	103.7	103.6	107.1	182.0	15.8	340.1	261.7	288.6	1 378.1	5.8	155.6[1]	118.9	107.0
1977 1st qtr.	103.2	105.2	103.3	104	174.1	16.5	341.5	248.0	280.2	1 329.5	5.6	..	115.7	109.1
2nd qtr.	102.0	103.0	102.5	103	181.9	17.4	347.7	259.2	285.2	1 340.6	5.6	157.7	118.0	109.8
3rd qtr.	102.7	103.7	104.3	112	184.7	16.5	340.5	267.7	288.4	1 414.6	5.9	151.9	124.1	106.4
4th qtr.	102.0	102.9	104.4	110	187.4	13.1	330.6	272.1	300.4	1 427.8	6.0	160.1	117.9	102.6
1978 1st qtr.			105.9 p	129	190.6		326.6 p	278.9 p		1 409.4	5.9	187.7	121.1	114.0
1977 May	103.3	104.8	103.2	108	181.7	17.1	348.3	259.8	286.2	1 323.8	5.5	159.4	116.0	109.6
June	100.3	100.6	102.1	95	183.6	17.7	345.2	262.4	286.2	1 364.3	5.7	158.1	121.9	114.5
July	102.8	104.3	104.8	113	183.8	17.6	344.5	265.8	286.5	1 398.5	5.9	155.2	123.1	110.4
Aug.	102.7	103.3	104.7	116	184.7	16.5	338.8	268.1	288.7	1 410.3	5.9	153.4	123.4	101.3
Sept.	102.6	103.5	103.5	107	185.7	15.6	338.1	269.2	290.1	1 434.9	6.0	147.2	125.9	107.5
Oct.	101.7	102.7	102.7	116	186.5	14.1	333.8	271.0	294.6	1 431.5	6.0	156.0	119.4	101.3
Nov.	101.6	102.2	103.1	108	187.4	13.0	329.9	272.0	300.1	1 429.6	6.0	159.4	115.3	98.4
Dec.	102.5	103.7	106.9	104	188.4	12.1	328.0	273.3	306.6	1 422.3	6.0	165.0	118.9	108.1
1978 Jan.	103.0	103.2	104.9	125	189.5	9.9	324.9	277.1	306.5	1 419.2	5.9	180.3	112.6	114.4
Feb.	103.8 p	103.8 p	106.8	120	190.6	9.5	324.1 p	279.2 p	310.6 p	1 409.0	5.9	187.0	128.7	110.7
Mar.			106.0 p	142	191.8	9.1	330.7 p	280.4 p		1 400.0	5.9	195.8	121.9 p	117.0 p
Apr.										1 387.1 p	5.8	203.6 p		
% change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months	+1.1	+0.7	+1.4	+18.0	+1.7		−1.2	+2.5	+4.4	−1.8			+2½	+11
on a year earlier	–	−1.2	+2.5	+24.0	+9.5		−4.4	+12.5	+10.8	+5.1			+4½	+4½

p Provisional pe Preliminary estimate e Estimate .. Not available [1] Average of available months

Inquiries: 01-215 3453

Engineering industries: indices of production up to January

Output of the combined engineering industries fell slightly between the third quarter of 1977 and the period November to January 1978, though the fall was marginally less than that between the third and fourth quarter. Both mechanical and electrical engineering contributed to the decline, while the small instrument engineering sector was unchanged, according to initial estimates of the index of production. Revised estimates for 1977 based on later information received suggest that mechanical engineering output in 1977 was nearly 3 per cent lower than the average for 1976, and production for the combined sectors was unchanged between the two years.

The 1½ per cent decrease between the third quarter and November to January in production of the mechanical engineering sector was concentrated in a minority of industries whose declining output was sufficient to outweigh the rising trends recorded in the remainder. Industries contributing most to the decline were valves, where the earlier increase in production appears to have been reversed towards the end of 1977; mechanical handling equipment; other mechanical engineering; amd most markedly, industrial plant and fabricated steelwork. It is too early to say whether the fall in the series for this large industry during the fourth quarter indicates a real decline as the large values of single products in this industry can give rise to fluctuations in the sales statistics on which these series are based. One special factor which may have contributed slightly to the fall was the British Oxygen dispute in October-November last year.

Within the instrument engineering sector, small increases in production of three industries were balanced by a fall in the output of watches and clocks from the high level achieved in the third quarter of 1977. Among the electrical engineering industries recording a decline in production between the third quarter and November-January were electrical machinery, broadcasting equipment, domestic electrical appliances and (on information up to December) computers, for which the fall represented a return to more normal levels of production after an exceptionally high third quarter. Five industries provided exceptions to the overall falling trend, notably electronic components (though there is insufficient information to provide an estimate for January) and electronic capital goods. The improvement in output of electrical equipment for vehicles is from a low level which was due to industrial disputes in the third quarter of last year.

These series of production at industry level were introduced in an article in *Trade and Industry*, 9 September 1977, whilst a run of annual indices of production together with an article on recent improvements to the series appeared in *Trade and Industry*, 10 June 1977.

Inquiries: On the article and the statistics: Mr I. P. Tutt, Branch EcS 3A, Department of Industry, Room 618, Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AG, tel. 01-212 5770. Requests for quarterly indices for past years: Mr P. Coulson, Branch 5, Central Statistical Office, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AG, tel. 01-233 7239.

Indices of production for engineering industries

Seasonally adjusted volume indices

MLH		1970 = 100 Weight (percentage)	1975	1976 p	1977 p	1976 1st qtr	1976 2nd qtr	1976 3rd qtr p	1976 4th qtr p	1977 1st qtr p	1977 2nd qtr p	1977 3rd qtr p	1977 4th qtr p	Nov-Jan 1978 average [1]
3310	Agricultural machinery	1.05	113.7	108.9	105.2	106.7	105.7	106.8	116.5	113.2	95.8	103.2	108.5	106.7
3320	Machine tools	4.01	73.6	60.8	59.5	64.5	59.8	57.9	61.0	59.8	58.2	59.7	60.4	[3]
3331	Pumps	1.02	123.6	132.8	137.2	130.8	132.3	131.7	136.5	139.1	141.0	131.2	137.5	142.9
3332	Valves	1.49	106.6	98.8	102.3	96.1	96.4	96.6	106.2	106.4	97.8	106.4	98.6	98.4
3333/4	Compressors	1.85	109.0	103.7	111.1	102.6	105.1	101.1	106.1	108.7	106.2	109.3	120.1	122.5
3340	Industrial engines	1.61	125.6	127.2	137.3	131.3	134.9	121.6	121.1	139.9	133.9	134.3	141.1	145.0
3350	Textile machinery	2.25	111.7	75.2	49.9	88.6	78.6	68.8	64.9	55.0	46.4	45.5	52.5	[3]
3360	Construction equipment	2.82	127.8	125.7	127.7	125.5	129.8	124.1	123.4	143.4	123.4	123.7	120.3	119.3
3370	Mechanical handling equipment	3.47	116.2	104.6	104.2	105.1	104.8	104.1	104.5	109.6	105.2	106.9	95.2	95.8
3380	Office machinery	2.03	103.6	103.2	108.4	98.0	101.0	100.1	113.6	108.7	103.6	105.7	115.6	[3]
3391	Mining machinery	1.04	169.2	158.5	145.4	166.8	162.1	154.8	150.1	135.7	145.7	142.7	157.6	161.8
3392	Printing and paper machinery	1.02	83.9	76.0	75.3	73.2	76.4	81.2	73.4	77.7	76.1	73.9	73.4	[3]
3393/4	Refrigerating and space-heating machinery	2.32	99.2	93.4	91.8	93.5	91.2	93.8	95.0	96.9	93.0	90.3	87.1	87.4
3395/6	Weighing machinery and power tools	1.08	102.8	102.0	107.9	93.8	101.8	112.6	100.0	102.9	107.3	103.2	110.9 [2]	[3]
3397/8	Food processing machinery: packaging machinery	1.53	129.4	123.1	114.0	129.6	127.5	125.4	110.0	115.9	114.4	110.9	114.8	112.7
3399	Other non-electrical machinery	4.99	84.8	80.9	82.2	80.3	88.8	77.2	77.5	93.6	79.4	76.2	79.6	81.0
3414	Constructional steelwork	3.11	120.5	106.9	97.5	111.4	108.3	105.9	102.2	101.6	94.6	96.4	97.2	97.2
3415	*Industrial plant and fabricated steelwork*	7.92	88.0	86.5	78.5	92.5	84.8	87.9	80.6	76.6	80.2	86.5	70.8	73.0
3491	Ball, roller and plain bearings	3.17	109.9	107.8	104.9	103.6	108.7	107.8	111.1	109.3	105.6	103.1	101.7	100.9
	Other mechanical engineering	7.40	105.0	97.3	94.8	99.5	99.4	95.6	94.7	97.1	97.9	95.2	89.1	89.7
	Mechanical engineering	55.16	104.2	97.4	94.7	99.2	98.7	96.2	95.4	97.9	94.0	94.4	92.4	93.2
3510	Photographic and copying equipment	0.80	96.1	94.4	94.6	86.4	96.6	89.2	105.6	93.3	97.1	97.5	90.5	98.0
3520	Watches and clocks	0.58	144.7	129.3	126.4	128.6	124.1	129.9	134.6	119.8	116.5	139.4	130.0	125.3
3530	*Surgical instruments*	1.18	136.7	122.4	119.9	120.6	126.2	119.1	123.8	122.7	118.9	117.8	120.1	121.3
3540	Scientific and industrial instruments	5.69	115.6	112.6	116.6	110.2	112.6	110.7	117.2	114.3	118.1	115.9	118.1	116.6
	Instrument engineering	8.19	118.5	113.3	115.6	110.6	113.7	111.0	118.1	113.8	116.1	115.9	116.4	116.0
3610	Electrical machinery	7.25	97.9	95.2	99.7	93.7	96.3	95.5	95.2	98.9	98.6	101.9	99.4	98.1
3620	*Wires and cables*	2.91	93.5	95.4	98.8	90.5	95.0	95.5	100.8	103.0	97.3	100.4	94.4	94.0
3630	Telecommunications	3.28	114.4	100.4	83.3	109.2	106.3	96.8	89.1	83.7	81.4	85.9	82.3	81.1
3640	Electronic components	5.48	111.7	113.5	126.4	104.9	113.2	112.9	122.8	125.2	127.0	124.6	129.0	[3]
3651	*Records and tapes*	0.42	197.4	188.8	194.4	187.0	199.7	185.3	183.0	216.8	196.5	172.2	191.9	195.6
3652	Broadcasting equipment	2.75	168.5	156.5	151.4	135.7	150.2	165.0	175.1	146.8	134.4	165.8	158.7	154.8
3660	Computers	1.43	158.8	168.1	194.9	168.5	158.0	169.0	177.0	178.2	184.9	219.3	197.1	[3]
3670	*Electronic capital goods*	4.30	97.1	101.4	112.8	97.9	101.4	102.1	104.4	110.7	110.4	111.7	118.4	120.3
3680	Domestic electrical appliances	2.99	134.4	123.1	124.5	116.5	113.9	129.8	132.0	137.5	113.0	126.0	121.4	117.0
3691	Electric parts for vehicles	1.90	95.8	96.7	91.4	98.2	98.0	95.0	95.6	96.8	100.4	77.1	91.3	93.5
3692/3	*Batteries*	1.46	117.2	117.7	115.8	119.9	126.9	115.0	109.1	122.3	105.8	116.9	118.1	117.3
3694	Lamps and other electrical	2.50	97.2	93.4	96.3	91.8	93.7	93.5	94.5	98.4	97.4	96.2	93.1	93.6
	Electrical engineering	36.65	113.4	110.8	114.4	107.1	110.4	111.5	114.0	115.1	111.2	116.0	115.1	115.0
	Combined engineering	100.00	108.7	103.6	103.6	103.0	104.2	103.0	104.1	105.5	102.1	104.0	102.7	103.1

[1] Averages if for other than a calendar quarter should not be compared with those in the preceding column; the estimates are not independent and are subject to erratic variation and later revisions. Comparisons with earlier quarters provide more reliable guides to recent trends. [2] The figure shown is the average for September to November; later figures not available owing to insufficient response. [3] Later figures not available owing to insufficient response. p Provisional.

Made-up clothing: orders and deliveries in December

In the three months ended December 1977, deliveries by the clothing industry were provisionally estimated to have been 2 per cent higher than in the preceding three months while net new orders were 7 per cent lower. Orders-on-hand at the end of December 1977 were 1 per cent lower than the end-September 1977 level. (These comparisons are based on the seasonally adjusted series in the accompanying tables).

In using the index numbers shown in the table, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with constructing a constant value series become more acute. Because of these difficulties the relative accuracy of the estimates is likely to have been reduced in recent years.

Inquiries: 01-212 0116.

Made-up clothing

Index numbers of total orders and deliveries

	Orders-on-hand (end period)		Net new orders		Deliveries	
	December 1969 = 100		Average 1970 Deliveries = 100		Average 1970 Deliveries = 100	
1968	107		100		97	
1969	100		97		97	
1970	103		102		100	
1971	119		108		104	
1972	125		110		109	
1973	155		123		117	
1974	145		115		114	
1975	142		118		115	
1976	135		118		114	
1977 p	139		123		120	
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1975						
1st qtr	135	141	116	123	116	121
2nd	165	151	133	119	114	113
3rd	129	139	97	115	114	114
4th	142	141	128	118	116	113
1976						
1st qtr	126	132	109	111	113	114
2nd	148	135	126	116	107	109
3rd	134	145	108	128	121	120
4th	135	134	129	117	118	114
1977						
1st qtr	145	151	127	130	122	124
2nd	154	140	123	116	115	120
3rd p	130	140	112	134	120	120
4th p	139	138	131	125	124	122
1976						
Jan	129	134	94	112	102	122
Feb	128	135	115	112	116	112
Mar	126	132	117	110	119	109
Apr	132	129	128	118	105	107
May	151	133	149	123	111	117
Jun	148	135	101	108	103	104
Jul	147	145	102	139	117	121
Aug	136	143	88	118	108	119
Sep	134	145	135	128	136	121
Oct	132	137	151	115	133	113
Nov	138	135	141	116	123	114
Dec	135	134	94	120	99	115
1977						
Jan	143	148	113	135	108	129
Feb	139	147	127	123	129	124
Mar	145	151	140	131	129	119
Apr	153	150	133	123	115	118
May	161	143	136	107	116	117
Jun	154	140	101	119	113	125
Jul p	138	136	110	149	121	125
Aug p	131	138	95	128	107	113
Sep p	130	140	133	125	132	117
Oct p	129	135	145	111	141	120
Nov p	136	133	135	111	125	116
Dec p	139	138	114	153	106	131

p Provisional.

Carpet industry sales in January

The daily rate of carpet manufacturers' sales by value in January 1978 at current prices was provisionally estimated to have been 3 per cent more than in January 1977 assuming 21 working days in January 1978 and 20 working days in January 1977. In the three months ended January 1978 the daily rate of manufacturers' sales was provisionally estimated to have been 4 per cent more than in the corresponding period 12 months ago, assuming 63 working days in both periods. The index numbers which are of manufacturers' sales by value, have been adjusted for the length of the working month, but not for non-statutory holidays or other seasonal factors. The wholesale price index of carpets is shown as a guide to the movement in prices.

Inquiries: 01-212 0017.

Index of carpet manufacturers' sales

1970 = 100

	Index of manufacturers' sales at current prices	Wholesale price index
1969	93	96.6
1970	100	100.0
1971	115	104.9
1972	135	111.7
1973	166	130.2
1974	179	153.1
1975	202	177.8
1976	234	211.3
1977	255	249.8
1976		
4th	283	224.0
1977		
1st qtr	260	239.3
2nd	239	249.6
3rd	230	252.3
4th	292	257.7
1976		
October	287	221.3
November	288	222.1
December	273	228.5
1977		
January	245	237.3
October	293	257.2
November	297	257.4
December	286	258.6
1978		
January	253	265.6

Release dates of economic statistics to be published in May

Information in this table is issued by the Central Statistical Office on behalf of the Government Statistical Service and other organisations as a guide to the dates of publication of major economic series in May. The dates are those which departments, or other organisations concerned, are aiming at, and would normally expect to meet. Exceptionally, there may be a delay resulting from unavoidable statistical problems of collection and compilation. Inquiries about individual series should be addressed to the source named.

Publication date and series	Method of release	Source
3 Wed		
UK official reserves (Apr)	PN	HM Treasury
Capital issues and redemptions (during the month of April)	PN	Bank of England
4 Thurs		
Building society house prices and mortgage advances (1st qtr)	PN	Department of the Environment
8 Mon		
Wholesale price index numbers (Apr – prov)	PN	Department of Industry
Slum clearance (1st qtr)	PN	Department of the Environment
Housing starts and completions (Mar)		
House renovations – work completed (1st qtr)		
9 Tues		
Retail sales (Mar – final)	PN	Department of Trade
CBI Industrial Trends Survey (Apr)	PN	CBI
London clearing banks' monthly statement (mid-Apr)	PN	CLCB
UK banks' eligible liabilities, reserve assets, reserve ratios and special deposits (mid-Apr)	PN	Bank of England
Hire-purchase and other instalment credit business (Mar)	PN	Department of Trade
10 Wed		
Central government financial transactions (including borrowing requirement) (Apr)	PN	HM Treasury
11 Thurs		
Finished steel consumption and stock changes (1st qtr – prov)	PN	Department of Industry
Provisional figures of vehicle production (Apr)	PN	Department of Industry
12 Fri		
Usable steel production (Apr)	PN	BSC/BISPA
Building societies' receipts and loans (Apr)	PN	BSA
15 Mon		
Retail sales (Apr – prov)	PN	Department of Trade
Turnover of the catering trades (1st qtr)	PN	Department of Trade
Balance of payments current account and overseas trade figures (Apr)	PN	Department of Trade/ CSO
16 Tue		
Index of industrial production (Mar – prov)	PN	CSO
17 Wed		
Basic rates of wages and normal weekly hours (Apr)	PN	Department of Employment
Monthly index of average earnings (Mar)		
18 Thurs		
Building societies' mortgage survey, 5 per cent sample survey results (1st qtr)	PN	Department of the Environment
UK banks' assets and liabilities and the money stock (mid-Apr)	PN	Bank of England
London dollar and sterling certificates of deposit (mid-Apr)	PN	Bank of England
Consumers' expenditure (1st qtr – 2nd preliminary estimate)	PN	CSO
Cyclical indicators for the UK economy (Apr)	PN	CSO

Publication date and series	Method of release	Source
19 Fri		
Retail prices index (Apr)	PN	Department of Employment
Construction – new orders (Mar)	PN	Department of the Environment
21 Sun		
Department for National Savings' monthly progress report (Apr)	PN	Department for National Savings
22 Mon		
Turnover of the motor trades (1st qtr)	PN	Department of Trade
Preliminary estimate of gross domestic product based on output data (1st qtr)	PN	CSO
23 Tue		
Unemployment (May – prov) / Unfilled vacancies (May – prov)	PN	Department of Employment
New vehicle registrations (Apr)	PN	Department of Transport
25 Thurs		
Unemployment (Apr – final) / Employment in the production industries (Mar) / Overtime and short-time working in manufacturing industries (Mar) / Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (Apr)	*Gazette*	Department of Employment
Car and commercial vehicle production (Apr – final)	PN	Department of Industry
Capital expenditure by the manufacturing, distributive and service industries (1st qtr – prov)	PN	Department of Industry
Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks (1st qtr – prov)	PN	Department of Industry
Bricks and cement production (Apr)	PN	Department of the Environment
Energy Trends	PN	Department of Energy
26 Fri		
Sales and orders in the engineering industries (Feb)	*Trade and Industry*	Department of Industry

PN Press notice.

Manufacturers' stocks in February

It is estimated that manufacturers' stocks rose by about £30 million at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, in February. Stocks of materials and fuel and finished goods are thought to have risen, while there was a decrease in work in progress. Monthly figures from July 1977 are shown below:

	Stock changes £ million, 1970 prices seasonally adjusted
1977 July	—
August	−30
September	—
October	+20
November	−60
December	—
1978 January	−20
February	+30

Inquiries: 01-215 5215/3176.

Advertisements for 'Trade and Industry'

All advertisement inquiries and bookings should be addressed to our advertisement department, at 13 Great James Street, London WC1, telephone 01-242 9478.

Index of industrial production for February

Despite the increase shown by the provisional estimate for the total all-industries' index of *industrial production in February 1978 it is* considered that after broad allowance has *been made for stock movements and other* factors, the underlying level of industrial output *has probably changed little in recent* months.

Before any adjustment (apart from regular seasonal factors) the provisional estimates show that the average level of the all-industries' index in the period December 1977 to February 1978 was some 1 per cent higher than in the previous three months; the corresponding index for manufacturing alone was about ½ per cent above its level in the preceding three months. An analysis by broad market sector shows that, over the same period, the output of consumer and investment goods industries each rose by 1 per cent, and that of intermediate goods industries, which include fuels, rose by 1½ per cent.

*On longer-term comparisons, the all-*industries' index in the latest three months *was little changed from its level of a year* earlier; a similar comparison for manufacturing *industries shows a fall of 1 per cent.*

The index numbers presented in the adjoining *tables are all seasonally adjusted. The* seasonal adjustment process is designed to remove annually recurring month to month variations due, for example, to the incidence of holidays and other regular seasonal patterns of behaviour. The adjustments, however, can in general only be derived from analysis of past experience and may not be completely appropriate when holiday patterns change sharply. Changes in recent years in the amount and incidence of industrial holidays taken between Christmas and new year's day and around spring bank holiday may not be fully reflected in the seasonally adjusted estimates.

Inquiries: 01-233 7239.

Index of industrial production: summary table

Seasonally adjusted — 1970 = 100

	Total all industries	All industries other than construction	Mining and quarrying	Total manufacturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals, coal and petroleum products	Metal manufacture	Engineering and allied industries	Textiles, leather and clothing	Other manufacturing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water
Weights	1 000	850	37	745	84	65	57	319	76	144	146	72
1971	100.1	99.8	100.0	99.4	100.7	102.3	91.3	98.7	102.2	100.8	101.8	104.0
1972	102.3	102.1	84.1	102.0	105.0	107.5	91.4	99.2	104.5	107.1	103.5	111.6
1973	110.1	110.5	92.6	110.5	109.3	119.5	100.0	107.2	110.1	118.9	107.9	118.3
1974	106.3	108.5	78.8	108.9	109.9	124.6	91.7	108.3	103.1	112.1	93.8	118.9
1975	100.6	103.1	86.0	102.2	108.7	113.3	78.6	103.1	99.5	102.2	86.1	120.8
1976	101.3	104.2	88.7	103.1	110.9	124.3	85.3	98.8	101.7	106.3	84.5	123.5
1977	102.5	105.8	103.8	103.7	112.2	127.3	80.6	99.5	101.3	107.7	83.2	128.1
1976												
3rd qtr	100.9	104.2	87.4	103.4	112.7	125.5	86.3	98.4	101.6	106.8	81.9	119.9
4th	102.8	105.8	92.2	104.5	111.5	128.3	85.1	99.4	103.7	109.0	85.7	125.3
1977												
1st qtr	103.2	107.0	102.4	105.2	112.7	129.3	83.9	100.4	104.4	109.5	80.9	127.7
2nd	102.0	105.5	104.0	103.0	111.2	128.7	80.5	98.9	99.9	106.0	81.7	131.3
3rd	102.7	105.9	105.1	103.7	110.5	128.2	83.3	99.4	100.7	107.7	84.3	128.7
4th	102.0	104.8	103.6	102.9	114.6	123.0	74.8	99.1	100.0	107.7	85.8	124.7
1977												
Feb	103.2	107.0	103	105.4	113	132	83	100	105	110		126
Mar	103.1	107.0	104	105.3	114	131	81	100	104	110		125
Apr	102.3	105.8	102	103.5	113	129	77	100	101	107		131
May	103.3	107.1	105	104.8	112	130	89	100	101	108		130
Jun	100.3	103.5	105	100.6	109	128	75	97	98	103		133
Jul	102.8	106.1	104	104.3	112	127	87	100	102	107		125
Aug	102.7	105.9	105	103.3	109	131	79	99	99	109		132
Sep	102.6	105.8	106	103.5	111	127	85	99	101	107		129
Oct	101.7	104.5	103	102.7	114	123	75	99	101	107		123
Nov	101.6	104.3	103	102.1	114	124	70	99	98	108		127
Dec	102.5	105.5	104	103.7	116	122	79	100	101	108		124
1978												
Jan	103.0	106.0	108	103.2	114	124	76	100	100	108		133
Feb p	103.8	106.9	111	103.8	114	124	79	100	102	108		136
Percentage change latest three months on:												
1 previous three months	1.1	1.2	3.5	0.7	1.6	−0.8	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.7		3.5
2 a year earlier	0.0	−0.6	8.7	−1.2	2.7	−3.7	−8.3	−0.3	−3.5	−1.0		1.0

p Provisional.

Index of industrial production: detailed analysis

Seasonally adjusted — 1970 = 100

	Mining and quarrying		Food, drink and tobacco		Chemicals, coal and petroleum products		Metal manufacture		Engineering and allied industries				
	Coal mining	Other mining and quarrying	Food	Drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total engineering	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering
Weights	30	7	52	32	7	58	43	14	182	100	15	67	16
1971	98.4	106.5	99.9	101.9	103.3	102.1	89.8	95.8	99.4	97.4	103.3	101.6	98.7
1972	76.4	116.3	104.0	106.5	102.5	108.1	89.4	97.3	99.1	93.6	101.9	106.6	89.5
1973	84.2	127.1	106.3	114.2	110.0	120.7	97.3	108.5	109.7	101.8	110.1	121.3	90.6
1974	70.0	115.0	104.5	118.8	106.0	126.9	87.7	104.2	113.1	106.2	117.8	122.6	92.4
1975	81.1	106.5	101.1	121.1	92.0	116.0	74.2	92.3	108.7	104.2	118.5	113.4	97.7
1976	74.7	146.5	103.7	122.7	96.5	127.8	82.0	95.5	103.6	97.4	113.3	110.8	92.0
1977	72.8	232.1	106.0	122.5	93.2	131.6	76.7	92.7	103.6	94.7	115.6	114.4	84.6
1976													
3rd qtr	73.0	146.8	104.9	125.5	96.3	129.1	83.4	95.5	103.0	96.2	111.0	111.5	90.4
4th	73.6	169.2	104.0	123.8	98.5	132.1	81.5	96.2	104.1	95.4	118.1	114.0	91.2
1977													
1st qtr	74.1	219.7	106.7	122.5	95.9	133.5	79.4	97.7	105.5	97.9	113.8	115.1	82.8
2nd	73.5	230.2	104.6	122.0	94.3	133.0	76.5	92.8	102.1	93.9	116.1	111.2	90.8
3rd	72.3	240.9	105.5	118.8	92.6	132.7	81.0	90.4	104.0	94.4	115.9	115.9	82.3
4th	71.2	237.5	107.2	126.7	90.2	127.1	69.9	90.1	102.7	92.4	116.4	115.1	82.4
1977													
Apr	74	221	107	122	94	133	71	96	102	95	116	111	89
May	74	235	105	122	94	134	88	92	102	94	116	111	93
Jun	73	235	102	121	95	132	71	90	102	93	116	112	90
Jul	73	233	105	122	94	131	85	91	104	94	116	115	75
Aug	72	244	105	116	92	135	75	88	104	95	116	116	88
Sep	72	246	106	118	92	131	82	92	104	94	116	117	85
Oct	72	235	106	127	88	127	70	91	103	92	116	115	78
Nov	71	236	107	126	87	129	65	88	103	92	116	115	90
Dec	71	241	108	128	95	126	75	91	103	93	116	115	79
1978													
Jan	73	255	108	124	89	128	71	90	104	94	115	115	83
Feb p	74	263	107	127	89	129	75	89	104	95	115	115	86
Percentage change latest three months on:													
1 previous three months	1.7	5.7	1.1	2.2	2.2	−1.1	1.6	−0.2	0.3	1.3	−0.7	−0.7	−1.5
2 a year earlier	−1.9	24.7	2.0	3.6	−5.7	−3.5	−8.4	−7.8	−1.9	−3.5	−0.2	−0.3	−2.1

	Engineering and allied industries (cont)				Textiles, leather and clothing			Other manufacturing					
	Total vehicles	Motor vehicles	Other vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total bricks, pottery glass, etc.	Bricks, cement, etc	Pottery and glass	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries
Weights	73	45	28	48	49	3	24	27	17	10	22	64	31
1971	100.2	100.5	99.7	93.3	100.6	103.0	105.4	108.4	107.0	110.5	103.0	97.3	99.8
1972	104.0	102.2	106.8	95.4	102.9	104.5	107.8	115.9	115.1	117.2	113.5	102.7	104.3
1973	107.6	104.6	112.6	102.9	108.6	101.1	114.6	126.8	123.7	131.7	132.6	112.1	116.7
1974	103.0	95.5	115.2	103.6	99.2	94.9	112.2	117.1	108.3	130.9	112.1	108.9	114.5
1975	95.3	87.8	107.6	95.0	93.8	92.9	112.2	107.9	99.7	120.8	110.2	95.6	105.5
1976	91.9	89.4	96.0	93.5	97.4	95.6	111.3	111.1	101.9	125.7	112.4	98.0	114.7
1977	93.7	94.6	92.2	97.5	93.7	89.6	118.6	108.7	95.5	129.4	105.5	102.1	119.9
1976													
3rd qtr	91.3	88.9	95.3	94.0	97.5	94.8	111.2	113.0	102.5	129.6	113.7	98.4	114.1
4th	91.9	91.2	93.2	95.9	99.4	95.7	113.7	110.7	99.6	128.2	114.2	100.7	121.1
1977													
1st qtr	92.9	94.0	91.0	98.0	98.7	96.5	117.3	109.4	96.3	129.9	110.5	102.6	122.9
2nd	94.2	96.1	91.2	96.8	92.5	88.4	116.7	107.8	94.0	129.4	100.3	101.1	118.6
3rd	92.8	93.3	92.0	97.6	92.8	87.9	118.8	110.2	95.5	133.3	104.7	101.5	120.6
4th	94.9	95.1	94.5	97.4	90.5	85.7	121.5	107.3	96.0	125.0	106.5	103.4	117.6
1977													
Apr	96	99	91	98	94	88	118	108	93	130	104	101	120
May	99	102	94	100	93	88	117	111	96	134	102	102	122
Jun	88	88	89	93	90	88	115	105	93	123	94	100	114
Jul	96	98	94	99	95	88	119	110	93	136	104	101	121
Aug	90	89	91	97	91	88	118	109	96	129	106	103	123
Sep	92	93	92	96	93	88	120	111	97	134	104	101	118
Oct	95	95	96	97	92	86	121	106	93	126	107	103	118
Nov	92	91	95	97	90	86	116	108	96	126	103	103	120
Dec	97	100	93	98	90	86	127	108	99	122	110	104	115
1978													
Jan	95	98	91	98	92	85	118	110	94	136	102	103	119
Feb p	93	93	93	99	94	85	121	109	94	132	104	105	119
Percentage change latest three months on:													
1 previous three months	2.1	4.6	−2.0	1.8	0.4	−1.3	2.4	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.4	1.9	−1.2
2 a year earlier	4.3	5.5	2.1	0.8	−7.6	−11.3	4.5	−0.3	−1.5	1.1	−5.8	2.2	−3.7

p Provisional.

Average earnings in February and basic rates of wages in March

Indices of average earnings

Average earnings of employees in all industries and services in Great Britain are estimated to have risen by about 10.4 per cent between February 1977 and February 1978. This estimate is based on the new series of monthly index numbers of average earnings for the whole economy which was introduced from January 1976.

Over this 12-month period, average earnings in production and other industries covered by the older series, introduced from January 1963, increased by about 11.4 per cent.

New series (whole economy) — Not seasonally adjusted

	Index Jan 1976 = 100	Percentage increase over previous 12 months
1977		
September	116.6	7.7
October	117.9	8.7
November	120.1	8.6
December	121.7	9.4
1978		
January	121.5	9.5
February p	122.6	10.4

p Provisional.

Older series (production industries and some services)

	Seasonally adjusted			Un-adjusted index January 1970 = 100
	Index January 1970 = 100	Percentage increase: Over previous month	Percentage increase: Over previous 12 months	
1977				
September	290.1	0.5	9.0	292.4
October	294.6	1.5	9.5	296.6
November	300.1	1.9	10.3	304.5
December	306.6	2.2	10.7	304.8
1978				
January	306.5	0.0	10.2	306.5
February p	310.6	1.4	11.4	310.7

p Provisional.

Indices of basic rates of wages

At the end of March 1978, nationally-negotiated basic weekly rates of wages of manual workers were on average 5.7 per cent higher than a year earlier. During March, the index of basic weekly rates increased from 236.4 to 236.6.

	Indices, 31 July 1972 = 100		Percentage increases over previous 12 months	
	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1977				
31 October	229.4	230.8	5.1	5.1
30 November	231.1	232.5	5.4	5.4
31 December	232.8	234.2	5.7	5.7
1978				
31 January	235.4	236.8	5.8	5.8
28 February	236.4	237.9	5.8	5.8
31 March	236.6	238.1	5.7	5.7

Inquiries: Watford 28500 ext. 319.

Index of industrial production for Wales: fourth quarter 1977

Industrial output in Wales, as measured by the index of industrial production, is provisionally estimated to be 102.2 (1970 = 100) in the fourth quarter of 1977 – a fall of 2 per cent compared with the previous quarter. The index for the United Kingdom as a whole declined by 1 per cent.

Output levels declined in virtually all sectors between the third and fourth quarters of 1977; the 12 per cent fall in metal manufacture being the most notable. Paper, printing and publishing recorded the only significant improvement in output, while the engineering and allied industries group maintained the level of the previous quarter.

Comparing the annual 1977 figures with those for the previous year, the all industries index fell from 104.7 to 103.1. While a decline in production was recorded by most industries, gains were registered in chemicals, engineering as a whole, bricks, pottery, glass, etc, construction and the utilities. However this picture disguises falling activity throughout the year; although paper, printing and publishing and construction showed significant increases in output, and engineering and building materials remained at levels reached in the final quarter of the preceding year, falls were experienced by all other industries. Non-ferrous metals (39 per cent lower in the final quarter of 1977 than at the end of 1976), ferrous metals and coal and petroleum products were particularly affected. The all industries index fell by 6 per cent over this period, and an 8 per cent decline was registered by the manufacturing index. The United Kingdom all industries index fell by 1 per cent over the same period.

On a market sector basis (table 2), output in the important intermediate goods sector fell by 4 per cent over the quarter while production increased marginally in both the consumer and investment goods sectors. Over the year (fourth quarter to fourth quarter) only the investment goods sector registered growth (7 per cent).

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Table 1 Index of industrial production for Wales [1]

seasonally adjusted 1970 = 100

1968 SIC	1970 weights per thousand	Annual indices 1976	Annual indices 1977 p	Quarterly indices 1976 1st qtr	1976 2nd qtr	1976 3rd qtr	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr p	Percentage change over previous Qtr	Percentage change over previous Year
Total: all industries	1 000	104.7	103.1	101.4	104.7	103.9	108.7	105.2	100.1	104.8	102.2	−2	−6
Mining and quarrying	85	66	62	68	65	66	66	62	62	62	62	−1	−6
Total: all manufacturing industries	710	111.3	108.6	106.7	111.8	110.4	116.1	112.9	104.5	110.3	106.9	−3	−8
Food, drink and tobacco	40	155	146	148	155	157	161	153	148	142	139	−2	−14
Coal and petroleum products	37	101	89	99	100	101	104	98	85	88	86	−2	−17
Chemicals and allied industries	47	157	160	150	155	160	164	173	162	156	149	−4	−9
Metal manufacture: total	199	83	75	75	90	78	89	82	70	78	69	−12	−23
Ferrous	167	74	69	66	82	71	77	74	62	74	65	−13	−16
Non-ferrous	33	127	106	117	129	116	148	121	113	101	91	−10	−39
Engineering and allied industries: total	222	119	122	117	116	118	124	121	116	125	125	0	0
Mechanical and instrument engineering	61	103	106	103	102	104	105	106	103	107	108	1	3
Electrical engineering	56	158	168	153	148	155	175	162	162	175	173	−1	−1
Vehicles (including aircraft and ships)	65	112	111	111	114	111	113	114	98	117	116	0	3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	39	97	97	95	94	99	99	98	99	96	95	−2	−5
Textiles, leather and clothing	59	93	91	95	89	90	96	89	87	93	93	0	−3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	20	129	132	127	129	129	132	136	129	131	134	2	1
Timber, furniture, etc	13	143	139	138	142	146	146	155	126	137	136	−1	−7
Paper, printing and publishing	31	88	86	87	91	90	85	87	84	81	91	12	6
Other manufacturing industries	32	158	158	146	159	168	161	165	152	161	154	−5	−4
Construction	146	78	80	81	78	77	78	74	79	82	84	3	7
Gas, electricity and water	68	142	147	133	140	144	151	146	149	151	144	−4	−4

[1] Revisions to the series (going back to the start of the previous year) are normally made each quarter to take account both of more recent information and improved seasona adjustment factors. p Provisional.
Source: Welsh Office.

Table 2 Index of industrial production for Wales: market sector analysis [1]

seasonally adjusted 1970 = 100

Market sector	1970 weights per thousand [2]	Annual indices 1976	Annual indices 1977 p	Quarterly indices 1976 1st qtr	1976 2nd qtr	1976 3rd qtr	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr p	Percentage change over previous Qtr	Percentage change over previous Year
Consumer goods sector	137	140.9	140.1	132.9	137.9	143.1	149.5	144.7	132.5	141.4	141.7	0	−5
Intermediate goods sector	594	99.1	94.7	94.8	100.9	97.3	103.3	99.2	93.5	94.8	91.1	−4	−12
Investment goods sector	123	122.8	130.7	123.6	119.1	122.1	126.5	128.3	123.5	135.2	135.7	0	7

[1] See footnote [1] of table 1. [2] The construction industry (weight 146) is excluded from this analysis. p Provisional.
Source: Welsh Office.

Regional selective assistance

The tables show, on a regional basis, the number and value of applications received and offers made under section 7 of the Industry Act during December 1977 and January 1978:

Region	Applications received		Offers made	
	No. of projects	Value (£'000)	No. of projects	Value (£'000)
December 1977				
Scotland	7	2 192	17	1 521
Wales	17	6 470	9	381
Northern	9	2 609	9	798
North West	25	4 712	21	1 119
Yorkshire and Humberside	23	4 439	9	300
South West	6	1 604	1	3
East Midlands	2	8	3	83
West Midlands	1	7	—	—
Total	90	22 041	69	4 205
January 1978				
Scotland	19	13 655	13	2 699
Wales	14	1 520	9	1 008
Northern	12	1 977	11	2 009
North West	23	6 620	14	12 178
Yorkshire and Humberside	21	2 958	10	153
South West	1	22	2	26
East Midlands	9	702	2	2
West Midlands	—	—	—	—
Total	99	27 454	61	18 075

Inquiries: 01-211 4216.

Registrations of British, community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 21 April 1978.

BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
BRITISH					
Sweeney 2.	BR/E 39552/23/4/83	108	17 April	EMI Films Ltd	Euston Films Ltd
The Barossa	BR/E 39553/23/4/83	10	18 April	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd	South Australian Film Corporation
No 1 of The Secret Service	BR/E 39555/23/4/83	93	20 April	Hemdale International Films Ltd	Lindsay Shonteff Films Ltd
Full Circle	BR/E 39556 C/23/4/83	98	21 April	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Fetter Productions Ltd, London and Classic Film Industries Ltd, Montreal
Movietone News 2550	BR/E 39398/23/4/83	8	21 April	British Movietonews Ltd	British Movietonews Ltd
COMMUNITY					
Madame Claude	EC 39554/23/4/83	110	19 April	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd	Orphee Arts, Paris
FOREIGN					
The Turning Point	F 39551	119	17 April	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co Ltd	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, California
Heroes	F 39557	107	21 April	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Universal Pictures, California

NOTE
The title of the newsreel BR/E 39397/16/4/83 registered on 14 April 1978 should have read Movietone News 2549.

Cinema admissions and takings in January

During January, counted as a four-week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 2.24 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £1.98 million. The comparable figures for January 1977 were 2.14 million and £1.71 million.

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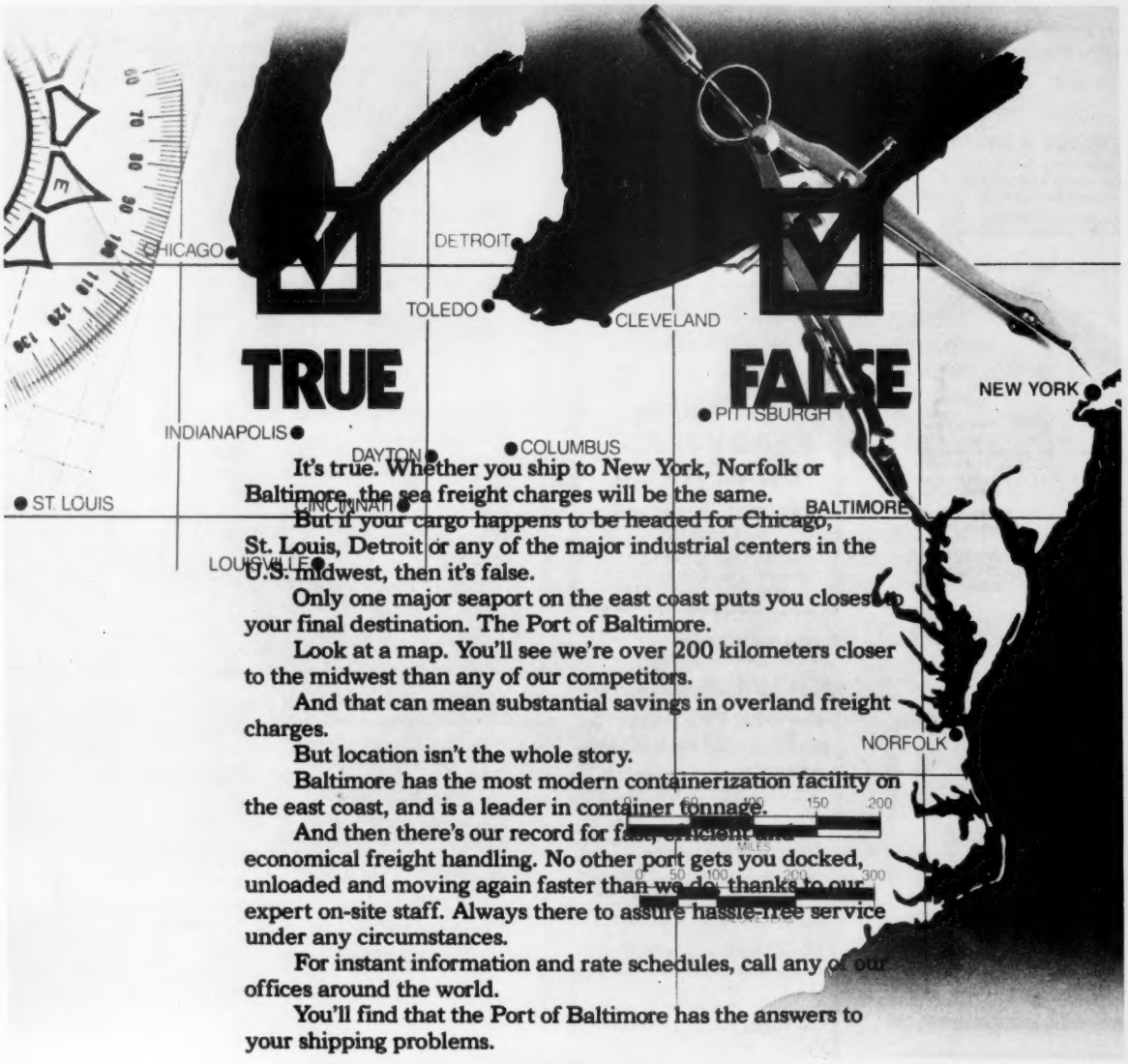

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